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Progress Of Will Case

Report of Wednesday's Proceedings at 'Frisco In Hopper vs. Dunsmuir.

Alleged That Testimony Was Admitted Proving Illegality of the Will.

Application to Be Made to Set Aside the Proceedings in California.

The San Francisco Examiner of Thursday last, just to hand, contained the following further account of the trial of the famous Dunsmuir-Hopper will case now proceeding in the Bay City:

Counsel for relatives contesting the will of Alexander Dunsmuir, the late multi-millionaire, believe that they succeeded yesterday in adducing testimony before the British consular general which will deprive the will of any semblance of legality.

The aim of the lawyers battling to wrest from James Dunsmuir, former premier of British Columbia, the estate bequeathed him by his brother is to have the Supreme court of the Canadian province legally decide that under the California law Alexander Dunsmuir died intestate, permitting of a distribution of the property to next of kin.

This the attorneys will try to prove in a negative way, on the ground that when J. A. S. Lowe and James Taylor were called in to sign the testimony in the Agency home at Oakland, the testator did not declare verbally to the signers that the instrument was his will. This, under the California law, it was necessary for the testator to do.

The contestants' attorneys, it appears, were too keen and clever yesterday to ask witnesses point-blank whether Alexander Dunsmuir made such a declaration, but by the elimination process of cross-examination brought out that only such and such things were said and done; therefore, that no such declaration was made.

The expectations of the attorneys are realized. It will mean that the bulk of the estate now held by James Dunsmuir will revert to Edna Wallace Hopper and to Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, the contesting heirs.

Under the laws of British Columbia, if it can be shown that Alexander Dunsmuir was domiciled in California, and that the will attested to here was properly executed, then the Supreme court of the Canadian province will rule that there is no will. To prove points that would sustain such a ruling, the attorneys yesterday hammered the witnesses with cross-questions. When they had finished they expressed themselves as well satisfied with the testimony brought forth and congratulated each other.

Admissions that would tend to show that the home of Alexander Dunsmuir was in this state and facts that would invalidate the will executed here, were the nuggets of information sought from the witnesses by the men who are conducting the legal fray. They strove to bring out the facts that the home of Alexander Dunsmuir at his marriage to Mrs. Wallace was in San Leandro. They endeavored to prove that in executing his will Alexander Dunsmuir did not declare the will in the presence of the attesting witnesses, as is required by California law.

James A. S. Lowe and J. P. Taylor, who were witnesses to the will, were the principal witnesses of the day. Although in his evidence given on Tuesday Lowe changed the testimony given at Victoria, and stated that he knew he was signing a will, he did not state that Alexander Dunsmuir declared the will to be his own. Mr. Taylor, though, stating that the paper he signed was a will, also failed to show that the document he signed was properly declared.

Judge E. P. Coyne, who represents the interests of Edna Wallace Hopper, resumed the cross-examination of Lowe at the beginning of the hearing yesterday. The witness seemed afflicted with loss of memory to such an extent that he could not remember what had occurred at a meeting held twenty minutes previous to the time he came before the court. Judge Coyne tried to elicit from the witness the motive that prompted him to change his testimony, but got no satisfactory answer. At Victoria Lowe stated that he did not know the nature of the document that he had witnessed. On Tuesday he averred that he knew it was a will when he signed it.

"You hoped that if you came here, and changed the testimony that you gave at Victoria that James Dunsmuir would take you back in his employ, did you not?" was a question put by Judge Coyne.

"No," came the short reply.

"What were the grounds on which you expected he would take you back in his employ?"

"I expected that he would consider my long service."

"He certainly did not appreciate your services in the past. Did you not think that the fact that you came here and changed your testimony would assist you with him?"

"I did not."

"It was of no importance to you whether you changed your testimony or not?"

Then Lowe was questioned regarding his actions on last Saturday and also reference to a conference held with his attorneys yesterday. He was asked if he had not shown a letter pertaining to the case to a friend on the ferry boat on Saturday. He did not remember. His

mind was equally uncertain regarding his conversation with his attorneys. "Who told you to take protection behind the phrase 'I don't remember'?" asked Judge Coyne.

"I don't remember," was again the reply.

Attorney Luxton, who represents James Dunsmuir, took the witness in hand and had him explain certain parts of his testimony. Lowe stated that his salary was increased from \$250 to \$500 a month by James Dunsmuir at the beginning of the trial because of the extra responsibilities he assumed in conducting the business of the R. Dunsmuir & Sons Coal Company.

"Mr. Dunsmuir said he was unable to give the business his attention," explained Lowe, "and he stated that the \$250 raise came from him and not from the corporation, because he did not want the other employees in the office to know of the increase. He thought they would ask for an increase, too."

"Explain what you meant yesterday when you said that you did not tell the whole truth at Victoria," suggested Attorney Luxton.

"I answered all the questions that counsel put to me. I did not mean to withhold anything."

The letter in which James Dunsmuir discharged Lowe from his service was introduced in evidence, and then James Taylor was called to the stand. He told of the signing of the document, which, he said, he knew was a will. He did not go further and say that he heard Alexander Dunsmuir declare that it was his will. He averred that he had heard that the home of Alexander Dunsmuir was in Victoria.

Intended living with his wife, who Mrs. Wallace, and that he built her a home in San Leandro? was a question (Continued on Page Eight.)

German Miners Growing Restive

Long Controversy With Management May Result in Big Strike.

Two Hundred Thousand Workers Represented at Meeting of Delegates.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Meetings of representatives of 200,000 miners employed in the mines of the Rhinish Westphalian Co.'s syndicate are being held throughout the district, regarding the silence of the members of the syndicate on the workmen's request for a different system of measurement. The mines are under individual management, the whole allotted product being marketed by the syndicate. Two hundred and fifty men in one mine refused to work today, but a general strike is not yet in immediate prospect, although the miners are embittered by the long controversy. The miners ask that the hours of work shall be measured from time at pit's mouth until they reach the pit's mouth on returning, instead of from time reaching the working gallery until ceasing work. The men affirm that it takes often 45 minutes each way going and coming. The deep sunk shafts and long galleries result that a regular eight hour day becomes a day or nine or nine and a half hours.

The coal syndicate's contract with the men went into effect April, 1904, for 12 years and fixed the allotment of each mine for the entire period. The result is that the powerful mining companies are mining, economically buying up the weaker ones and closing them, and supplying their allotment from new shafts of the large mines.

The workmen of the small mines are forced to sell their coal at a sacrifice, and move to the large mines. There were government representatives at the meeting of the miners and police and troops are held ready to suppress disturbances.

NOTORIOUS WOMAN AGAIN IN COURT

Mrs. Gunnings Bedford Accuses Relations of Fraudulent Actions.

New York, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Gunnings Bedford, who was grieved in England in 1903 and fined \$50 for registering a spurious baby as her own, presenting it as a claimant for the estate of her husband, appeared yesterday before Referee Hall in this city in an action brought by her to recover property which she alleged is being fraudulently kept from her.

Mr. Bedford left an oil of his property to his wife. A trust was created for him by his mother, Mrs. Athens Bedford, which included very valuable real estate. At his death the entire estate was to go to his children or his heirs at law on his father's side. Efforts were made to secure from Mrs. Bedford answers to the questions concerning the title of the property, which his counsel is endeavoring to prove was not included in the trust estate, but objections shut out this testimony. The hearing was adjourned to Jan. 13.

SHIPBUILDING MERGER.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 7.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the county clerk's office of the Union Iron Works Co., the Eastern Shipbuilding Corporation, the Trenton Shipyard Corporation, the Carteret Improvement Co. and the Samuel P. Moore & Sons Corporation. The companies incorporated are the subsidiary companies for the U. S. Shipbuilding Co. under the reorganization plan. The authorized capital stock of the Union Iron Works Co. is placed at \$2,000,000, and that of the four other concerns at \$300,000 each. In each case \$1,000 is paid in.

A FRENCH VIEW.

Perfidy Abhor More Interested in Terms of Peace Than Peace Itself.

Paris, Jan. 7.—After conferring with Foreign Minister Delcasse, a leading diplomat said that mediation in the war would be as unacceptable to Russia now as it would have been to the North at the defeat of Tsarism. The mediator is growing that Great Britain's anxiety for mediation is not entirely disinterested. A British official recently said: "If Europe or America do not intervene, Japan and Russia will make their own terms of peace without consulting Europe." This lends the diplomat to say that Great Britain is less desirous of peace than to secure a voice in the terms of peace.

Storm King Triumphant

Fierce Gale Rages Throughout New England Coast Yesterday.

Four Men Rescued From Deredict Barge After a Hard Fight.

Sudden Rise in Temperature Causes Floods in All Parts of Country.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The heavy northeast storm which set in last night accompanied by a rise of about 30 degrees in temperature, rapidly melted the snow and caused considerable inconvenience. The gale, which reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour on the coast, caused rough seas and high tides. Two disasters were reported. The schooner Lizzie Carr went ashore at Concord point, Nye beach, N. H., and one of her men was knocked overboard and lost. Six men were rescued by life-savers.

The schooner Watson went ashore off Bennett's point, N. H., and stuck fast, but was not damaged.

At Bar Harbor, Me., the Maine Central railway's ferry steamer Sappho was thrown against her dock by a huge wave and considerably damaged. The life-saving station at Pines point, near Newport, R. I., reported higher seas than any known there for years.

New York, Jan. 7.—Four men, composing the crew of the barge Daisy, which had foundered at sea off the Jersey coast last night in a terrible gale, were brought here today suffering from exposure and exhaustion after fighting for their lives all night on the foundering barge and a good part of the day in an open boat in an angry sea. The Daisy was bound from Newport News to New Hampshire with a cargo of coal, and with the barge Annie, was in tow of the tug Murrell. Coming up the Jersey coast last night, in the height of the storm the Daisy parted her towline and broke adrift. The tug barely could take care of the barge and rendered no assistance to the distressed craft and crew, who were abandoned while the Murrell went on to the shelter of Sandy Hook with the other barge, leaving the Daisy off Seagirt, N. J.

The abandoned craft, with no sail to hold her head to the wind, wallowed in the trough, pounding the seas which swept her deck at almost every surge. Weakened by years of service, the barge was unable to stand the battering and sprang a leak. Her crew took to their small boat and started for shore. When they neared the beach at

CHARTS DEFECTIVE.

Strange Discovery as to Equipment of Rojstvensky's Squadron.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Information received in official quarters here shows that Vice-Admiral Rojstvensky's charts of the waters in which the Russian second Pacific squadron is now cruising are defective and practically worthless. This arouses apprehension of possible future catastrophe, as it is known that these charts do not show the recent hydrographic dangers of the Indian ocean.

ANOTHER "CRISIS" AVERTED.

German Liberal Enlightens the Nations After The Event.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The national Liberal leader, Dr. Paasche, addressing his constituents at Kreuzschi today, made the astonishing statement that Germany and Great Britain were on the verge of war, referring evidently to representations which the German foreign office made to Great Britain regarding a bellicose threat against Germany in the Army and Navy Gazette. Dr. Paasche's words were: "I know for an absolute certainty that Germany and Great Britain were much nearer warlike complications than many people dreamed. Our diplomacy succeeded in averting the danger, though with difficulty."

Referring to the American duty on German wines, Dr. Paasche said he had mentioned the matter to Chancellor von Bülow, who had promised to do everything in his power to prevent it. Nevertheless, he added, the Americans were incensed against Germany because of difficulties thrown in the way of the importation of American goods into Germany.

News Of The Federal Capital

Government Decides to Hury Elections In Quebec Centre and Issues Writ.

Greatest Storm In Quarter of a Century Delays All Shipping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—The government is determined to hurry on the bye-election in Quebec Centre. The writ therefore was issued today, nominations taking place on the 19th and polling on the 24th.

The cabinet today was busy preparing the estimates.

The Canada Club today heard an inspiring address on Canada and the Empire from Prof. Clark, of Trinity University.

The capital has been in the grip of the storm king for the past 24 hours.

Collapse Of Staging

Twenty Members of Metropolitan Chorus Injured in New York Theatre.

Remainder of Singers Heroically Continue Performance and Avoids Stampede.

In Fifteen Minutes Opera Was Again Proceeding Without Confusion.

New York, Jan. 7.—More than twenty members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company were seriously injured tonight by the collapse of the staging in the opening act of "Carmen." None of the principals were on the stage at the time of the accident and other members of the chorus heroically massed at the front of the stage and sang on in an attempt to prevent the public from learning what had happened. The curtain was run down as soon as possible. Heinrich Conried, the conductor, prevented a panic by urging the audience to remain seated and not be frightened. The injured were removed to the hospitals. They were: Giovanni Rossi, two ribs fractured; Wand Armsby, ribs fractured; Natalie Courville, both legs fractured; Katherine Harcourt, left hip injured and ribs bruised; Ida Reibenstein, internal injuries; Italo Langogari, dislocated right shoulder; Desdora Paccettir, right leg fractured; Vincenzo Riggario, fractured rib; Giovanni Marino, fractured rib.

All have residences in this city. In addition to these twenty or thirty more members were painfully hurt.

All of the exits of the theatre were opened immediately after the accident, but scarcely half a dozen persons of those who had been seated in the audience left their seats. Within fifteen minutes after the crash the performance was resumed and few persons in the big theatre realized how serious the accident was.

At the close of the performance, Frank H. Palmer, manager of the Metropolitan, was arrested and locked up charged with criminal negligence. He refused to make any statement and was arraigned in court Monday morning.

Madame Aekte was slightly bruised on the right arm and the right foot by a piece of arriving timber from the bridge, but she continued in the cast.

LIBERAL ELECTED.

London, Jan. 7.—In the parliamentary bye-election at Stalybridge, Cheshire, today J. P. Cheetham, Liberal, defeated M. White Riley, Conservative, by a majority of 551.

A CHIEF'S STRENUOUS LIFE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—Despatches to the Novoe Vremya from Ekaterinslav, say that a nobleman named Ivanitzky fired at the chief of police of that place Friday, but missed him. Ivanitzky was arrested, but refused to state the motive for his attempt to shoot the official.

CREW ARRIVES SAFELY.

New York, Jan. 7.—Twenty-two seamen, composing the crew of the Dutch steamer Dania, which was wrecked on Elbow Key December 29, while bound from Galveston, Texas, to Hamburg, were brought here today by the Ward line steamer Esmeralda from Mexican ports and Havana. The crew abandoned the steamer, took to their boats and were picked up by the steamer San Juan and landed at Mazatlan. They will be sent home.

CHANGES IN THE U. S. CUSTOM STAFF

Many Appointments and Promotions in Puget Sound District

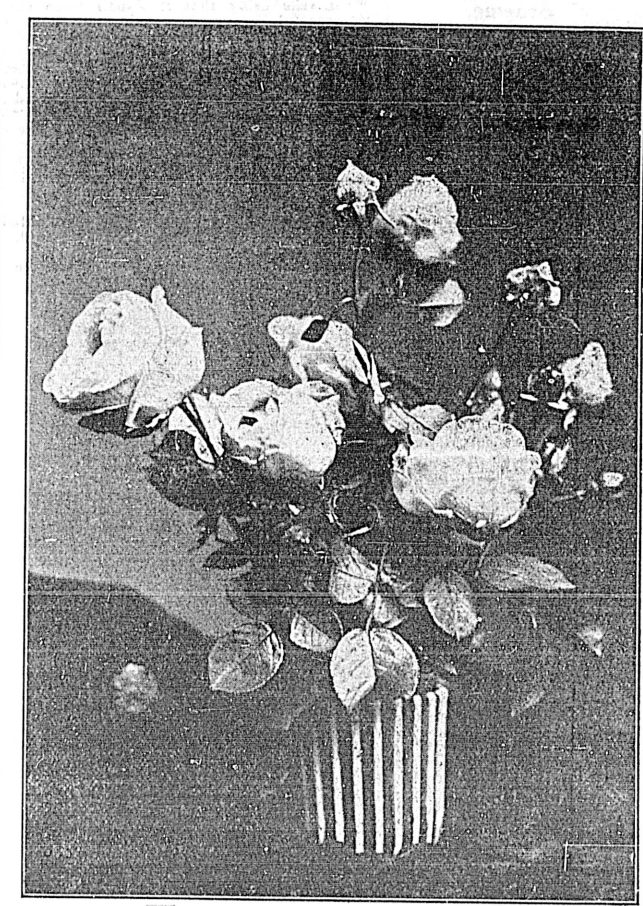
Special to The Colonist.

Port Townsend, Jan. 7.—Collector of customs C. W. Ide announced the following promotions and new appointments in the Puget Sound customs district today: New appointments: Jos. Elser of Port Worden to be night inspector at Northport; Roy L. Ballinger of Seattle to be night inspector at Tacoma; Wm. A. Whalley of Bremerton to be night inspector at Seattle. Transfers and promotions: L. K. Boissonault, deputy collector at Danville, promoted to deputy collector in charge at Everett; J. H. Vail, deputy collector, to L. Dilsperman, deputy collector, Tacoma, promoted to deputy collector in charge at Danville, vice Boissonault; I. A. Stiles, deputy collector at Linden, promoted to deputy collector in charge at Tacoma; J. H. Vail, deputy collector, to Inspector Laurier, transferred to Linden; Frank Sherwood, night inspector at Danville, promoted to deputy collector at Laurier, vice Vail; A. A. Osborne, night inspector at Seattle, transferred to Danville, vice Vail; H. L. Wilcox, stenographer Seattle office, promoted to deputy collector and inspector at Port Townsend, vice Tom L. Wyckoff, resigned. The work of the district is constantly increasing, and there is prospect of still further new appointments in the near future.

PRAISES NOGU'S CHIVALRY.

Von Bülow's Organ Thinks Generous Action Will Make for Peace.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The Sud Deutsche Reichs Korrespondenz, which, it is well known, maintains close personal relations with Chancellor von Bülow, discusses the fall of Port Arthur as a levitation of progress towards peace. It thinks that the chivalry shown by General Nogu in the details of the terms allowed General Stoessel, will probably make an impression at St. Petersburg, which latter will facilitate an agreement between the two countries without the intermediation of a third power. It adds that while hostilities still continue in Manchuria, the chivalry of the action of the heroic drama at Port Arthur will make it easy to resume diplomatic relations at a suitable juncture.



"A NEW YEAR'S BOUQUET."

Bunch of Roses Picked in Colonel Gregory's Garden January 1st, 1905.

Monmouth, N. J., the surf was pounding the sandy beach in such fashion as to make any attempt to land in a small boat certain death. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the men had been nearly all day in the open yawl, and had rowed 15 miles along a cottage-lined but forbidding beach, they were picked up by the life-savers and taken into Sandy Hook.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7.—Floods in Connecticut are the results of last night's storm. The heavy rain has swollen the streams so that village streets and railroad travels are under water. Mud river overflowed its banks so that the main street was ten inches under water today. Traffic is suspended, and goods in the cellars of stores are seriously damaged. An accident to the new Milford Co.'s plant at Ball Bridge tied up the trolley service in Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain and neighboring sections. Trains on all divisions of the New Haven road are delayed. On the Litchfield branch, near Roxbury, trains were held up for hours today by flooded tracks. On the Connecticut New England division trains were stalled by snow all night at Boston Corner and Copak, N. Y.

U. S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The house committee of military affairs today practically completed the army appropriation bill. It carries in round numbers \$93,000,000, which is about \$3,000,000 less than the estimates, and \$7,000,000 less than the appropriations for the current year.

IN MEMORIAM.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Philharmonic Society tonight paid tribute to the memory of its former conductor, Theodore Thomas, at its concert in Carnegie hall. Dr. S. S. Koussevitzky, the Russian conductor who made a fine impression last year, again showed himself to be one of the most temperamental gifted conductors the society has had.

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THE REAL JAPAN.
The real Japan, we are told, is not understood by the Occidental thinker. It is practically impossible for the Occidental to place himself in the same mental attitude as the Oriental, and view civilization through the same spectacles. Sir Edwin Arnold, at the best, took only a superficial view, giving us a series of pen-pictures, charmingly phrased, but revealing nothing beneath the surface. Even the great Lafcadio Hearn, who, by reason of his Greek blood and the vivid imagination of his Irish ancestors, was able to appreciate the poetry and idealism of the Japanese, failed to grasp "the profounder characteristics of the nation in which the valor of the warriors, the deep thought of the philosophers and the idealism of the poets are balanced and blended in a more marked degree than in any other nation of our age." These are some of the things that are said in the January Arena in a book study. The author is reviewing a work which is attracting some attention, entitled "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura-Kakuzo, a Japanese author, who is a poet, a philosopher and a historian, who also possesses a more or less intimate knowledge of Occidental history and the trend of our civilization and language, which enables him to interpret them in spirit. Skilled in the use of English, he can, it is said, write in parallel columns the traditions, ideals and aspirations of the Occident and the Orient. In other words he has studied intimately the inmost life as expressed in literature of two hemispheres, ancient and modern.

To understand the civilization of Japan, one must know the history of the curiously entwined civilizations of India and China during the Golden Age of culture and refinement, of mental supremacy and moral grandeur; must have delved into the lore of the ancient sages of their systems of philosophy when peace smiled universally, and religion and philosophy dominated the realm of intellectualism. It was from these sources that Japan in the long ago drew its inspirations—from the high priests of Buddhism and the two great sages of China—Confucius and Lao-Tsze. "And," says the review in question, "it was reserved for this wonderful people, by nature hospitable to new thought, to synthesize the religion, philosophy and ethics of the Orient and appropriate this eclectic message so that it became the basis for a civilization that in many respects is unique and highly attractive to men of noble mind." Asia, like ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, had her period of great enlightenment, when men worshipped poetry and harmony and idealized the higher flights of the imagination and the deepest searchings into the mysteries of the Unknown. Buddhism in the early centuries of the Christian Era bound together the Vedic and the Confucian ideals in a single web, and a vast stream of intercourse flowed throughout the whole of civilized Asia. In the sixth century, we are told, liberalism and magnificence, characterized alike the reign of Vikramaditya in India, the Tang Emperors of China, and the Mikados of Nara. Thus we see the origin of Japan's composite civilization. A most beautiful, an idyllic picture of conditions in those wide lands is painted by the author; but as Europe had its dark ages so had Asia. As the plains dotted with happy homes, mantled in golden grain and studded with fruit-laden trees, are at times suddenly and with little of no warning laid waste by the fury of the hurricane's blast, so does Okakura-Kakuzo tell us that in the thirteenth century the warriors of the steppes overran the rich and peaceful valley of China and India, subduing the people and laying waste their civilization. Blessed by the security of island isolation, the Japanese were able to repel the invaders; but in the eclipse of the ancient sun the Japanese no longer drew light from it. No longer did the great Indian and Chinese sages and philosophers visit their shores. Not only that but Japan was afflicted for several centuries by the despotic rule of the Tokugawa shoguns, during which the nation was isolated from the world, and, so to speak, buried alive. The sway of the shoguns arose out of the evil influence they exerted with the Mikado. The shogun rule followed almost immediately after the repulsion of the Mongols, and under it the nation was soon divided into castes. The one redeeming feature of the shogun despotism was the introduction of universal education. They had little fear of this leading to rebellion because of the tenets of Confucianism and Buddhism, which enjoin peace and obedience. It nevertheless did prepare the public mind for a new state of things.

It has, says the author, been the custom of Occidental writers, ignorant of the history of Japan, to credit Commodore Perry's compulsory opening up of Japan with the phenomenal awakening and transformation of the Japanese people. To thoughtful students that is not the answer; and here a very important fact is brought to bear on the explanation. The author points to parallel instances in European history. The event was simply the match that lighted the magazine. Reference is made to the beginning of modern times with the fall of Constantinople and the dispersion of Eastern scholars over Europe. Had not Europe by a previous process been ready for the sudden conflagration and diffusion of light, no results would have followed, not even if the scholars were high priests and carried the ark of the covenant of a holy philosophy and a noble art. So it was with Japan.

Our author states that there were three main currents that transformed Japan, or, to use his own language, there were three separate schools of thought united to cause the regenera-

tion. The first was the school of classic learning, known as the Kogaku, which "arose at the end of the seventeenth century as a protest against the dogmas of the governmental academies." The second was the school of Oyomei, which arose in the seventeenth century, and was utilitarian in the character of its teachings, being founded on the philosophy of the Chinese sage Wangyangming, who held that "all knowledge was useless unless expressed in action. To know was to be. Virtue was real in so far only as it was manifested in deeds." The third cause of progress was found in the historical school, which familiarized the people with the deeds, traditions, philosophy and art of ancient Japan and stimulated them to achieve again the past in the future. Early in the eighteenth century this school was a powerful factor in Japanese civilization. The study of archaeology became a rage, and the treasures of the past were ransacked for in every learned nook and corner of the land. In the picturesque language of the writer, "the historic spirit swept on through the realms of literature, art and religion, until it finally reached the samurai," the sworded gentry of Japan, of whom it is said "this full-blown renaissance took complete possession." And the narrative continues in Oriental imagery as follows: "Soon as the memory of past ages came over the Samurai, the lost glory of the Son of Heaven flashed upon them. They saw the Mikado himself leading his army to victory. They heard their ancestors beating their shields with their swords as they sang the war song of Otomo, the terrible joy of dying by the Mikado's side. The historic spirit now stood swayed in land, and the sword was one of no mean steel. The Samurai, like his weapon, was cold, but never forgot the fire in which he was forged. His impetuosity was always tempered by his code of honor. Strange whisperings traveled from the cities to the villages. The lotus trembled above the turbid waters, the stars began to pale before the dawn, and that mighty hush which bespeaks the coming storm fell on the nation. Oyomei was abroad and the dragon was culling forth the hurricane. It was at this moment the West appeared on our horizon."

The next chapter deals with the alarm and indication which followed the demands of Commodore Perry, and how swards leaped to their scabbards all over Japan to repel the intruder; but how at length the Government came to see the wisdom of making terms. Japan, in that day awakened and the nation "became one and the night of Asia fled forever before the rays of the rising sun." Much credit is given to Commodore Perry, whose memory is now held dear in Japan, for his tact, patience and fairness in carrying on the negotiations.

Next comes Modern Japan, of which we all know. It resulted from intensive education. The people set to work, while the government, over the influence in every detail, acquiring knowledge from all sources throughout the world. There is one respect in which the author acknowledges the influence of Western civilization, and that is in regard to their relations to women. "The Western attitude," he says, "of profound respect toward the gentler sex exhibits a beautiful phase of refinement which we are anxious to emulate. It is one of the noblest messages that Christianity has given us." Woman, he says, has always had a high place in the estimation of men in Japan as compared with other nations of the East, but the point of view has been different to ours. It has been not as a wife, but as a mother that she has commanded respect, and this is the important distinction to observe. It is not that the wife is less adored, but that maternity is holier. The wife is content to serve her husband, in that service is the noblest expression of affection. In the harmony of Eastern society the man consecrates himself to the State, the child to the parent, and the wife to the husband.

And finally we are told that the point of view of Japanese statesmanship and scholarship differ widely from that of the Oriental world, in that they strive not to mistake the means for the end, but to permit the acquisition of wealth, for example, become the end of life instead of merely an incident that may be made to help further develop the highest ideals and the happiness of all the people. "It should be remembered," says he, "that in Eastern philosophy the poetry of the thing is more real and vital than the mere facts and events. The West is for progress, but progress towards what?" he asks. This is his conclusion: "In spite of the vaunted freedom of the West, true individuality is destroyed in the competition for wealth, and happiness and contentment are sacrificed to an incessant craving for more. The West takes pride in its emancipation from medieval superstition, but wealth that has taken its place for sufferings and discontent has hidden behind the gorgeous mask of the present. The voice of Socialism is a wall over the agonies of Western economies—the tragedy of Capital and Labor."

THE PROGRESS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is enjoying her due share of the prosperity general throughout Canada. The Halifax Chronicle, in its issue of Dec. 31st ult., gives an estimate of the products of the Province for 1904. The total is \$91,325,800. The principal items are: Coal, \$13,000,000; gold, \$500,000; iron ore, \$50,000; other minerals, \$605,000; pig iron, \$3,100,000; steel, \$2,730,000; fisheries, \$8,000,000; ships and freights, \$350,000; manufactures, \$41,000,000; products of the forest, \$4,400,000; and the remainder agricultural products. The Chronicle says that while the record of the banner year 1903 has not been equalled in 1904 there has been no retrograde movement. All true lovers will rejoice with our contemporary when it says: "There has been no reversal of the go-ahead policy that is building up Nova Scotia, and in every section of our Province old industries are flourishing and new ones are entering the inviting field. The clouds have passed away and the horizon is bright with promise. Coincident with the material advancement is the growth of a spirit of confidence—a greater faith in the potentialities of our own favored Province. Nova Scotians no longer have need to go abroad to exploit new fields. The home-land provides scope for the brain and energy of her people, who are beginning to realize that there is work to do at home, and that the rewards are almost as great as in any country in the world. That buoyant spirit is an earnest that Nova Scotia will continue on the march of progress, and that greater achievements are yet to come."

The eighth annual general meeting of the British Wood Pulp Association, followed by the annual dinner, took place at the Hotel Cecil, London, Eng., last month. The Wood Pulp Maker and Paper, two important trade journals, contain long accounts of the meeting and the banquet, with numerous illustrations of the leading men taking part. There is a full page illustration

To the Strangers
Do not forget that we have been established in business 42 years, and our Dispensing Department is provided with every convenience for the dispensing of prescriptions, and none but the Purest Drugs are used in their preparation.
Our clerks have upwards of twenty-five years' experience, and their skill is unsurpassed on the Coast.
SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,
59 Johnson Street. First Store Below Government.
LOOK OUT FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.

This Property Is Cheap
Good seven-roomed house and two lots, on car line.
Electric light, hot and cold water, &c. \$2,300.00
If you have property to sell list it with us.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED
36 BROAD STREET
A. STUART ROBERTSON. J. E. SMART.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO.
LIMITED.
Importers and Dealers in
GENERAL HARDWARE
A Full Line of
Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

of the banquet hall in which is seen most prominently Hon. J. H. Turner, the principal guest of the evening. The Agent-General was also the principal speaker on that occasion, and his address, in which the capabilities of the Province as a pulp producer, occupies several pages of the report. It is described as the only serious effort of the evening and is commented upon in most eulogistic terms.

In recent issues of the Farmers' Advocate there are long, illustrated accounts of two different sections of British Columbia. One of Kelowna, in the Okanagan district, and the other of Burnaby, in the Westminister district. The descriptions contain minute as well as readable accounts of agricultural capabilities and conditions of these two sections, which will attract attention to them in the wide constituency of Advocate readers. The articles were contributed by Mr. R. K. Lindsay, of the advertising staff of the Colonist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NOT A COPYRIGHTED STORY.
Sir—If Capt. Oran Clyde Cullen of Waterloo, Virginia, U. S. A., has not already copyrighted his story, which appears in this morning's Colonist, I should certainly advise him to do so. I am sure that if I had such inventive powers I should not allow what I said to be published indiscriminately, or, at least, I should require a good round sum in advance for what I communicated.

Capt. Cullen appears to have had a hand in almost everything of any note which has yet occurred during the Russo-Japanese War. How is it that he has kept to himself for so long all these most interesting happenings, and how will the Japanese manage to get along now that he has left them?
Amongst other things in the article the following occurred, viz.: "Foreign observers who accompanied the Japanese army were much surprised at the great velocity of the march, and, like the Japanese, they conceded that without the use of these guns the fall of the fortress would have been delayed several weeks, if not longer."
It is very kind of them to make such a concession, and Capt. Cullen, with a kindly grudge at the enormous poured upon his head, but how did he get to know that foreign observers and Japanese alike concede this?

He must be in communication with Japan by wireless telegraph, seeing that he didn't know Port Arthur had fallen until he reached Victoria.

However, the story is interesting, and certainly makes good "copy"; and I shall expect to see it in the Seattle papers with embellishments, if it is possible to embellish such a tale.

We must get ready to hear next that Togo, Kuroki, Oyama, etc., etc., are citizens of the Great Republic.

VERAUX.
Victoria, Jan. 6, 1905.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sir—Your editorial of yesterday has been read with much interest, and I will endeavor to state briefly my views upon the question.

1. It has been found, upon going thoroughly into the matter, that the educational department could only publish the books at a loss, besides which, a great deal of money would be necessary to purchase certain copyrights. It is easily to be seen, therefore, that the department could not undertake the work of printing and publishing the text books.

2. I am given to understand that the department of education could purchase at the regular publishing rates, and possibly secure a more liberal discount than is now given to the retailer. If this were done a great saving to the parents would be effected.

3. The Board of School Trustees, on behalf of the city, could possibly purchase the books at a loss, and the means of distributing books at considerably less than is now being paid; although certain expenses might be incurred in handling the books, which, however, in my opinion, would not amount to very much.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES
A SPECIALTY
Perfectly Painless Dentistry at The West Dental Parlors
Until New Year, appointments will be made for at least 25 per cent. reduction on Gold Crown and Bridge work, and Plate Dentures. Remember the fees are only reduced as an inducement to have your dental work done up to that date—the quality and skillfulness will always be the same.
Please call early and examine specimens of the kind of work you may expect, with definite estimates and thorough examination free.
OFFICE:
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS
Corner Yates and Government Streets.
(Entrance on Yates Street.)

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY
The Secret of Certainty in Recollection, PLAINLY STATED; SIMPLY TAUGHT, PERSONALLY OR BY CORRESPONDENCE.
W. T. Stead, "Review of Reviews," says: "I consider Pelman a Benefactor of the human race."
PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 950 Whitehall Building, New York City.
Mr. Pelman's book "MEMORY AND WHAT CAN Be Done To Improve It."
Sent POST FREE upon request.

One Week of the New Year Has Elapsed.
And you have not taken up
SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING BOOKKEEPING TELEGRAPHY AD. WRITING, ETC

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING BOOKKEEPING TELEGRAPHY AD. WRITING, ETC
or any other subject. Another week will soon pass by and you may then begin to regret.
DO COME NOW, day or night, YOU will have personal and private attention, a Cubicle (or small room) to yourself. No fear of the younger ones annoying the elders. We have pupils from 14 up to 82 years of age. All are as happy as sand boys, because they are accomplishing something. You remember the old song "SOMETHING ATTEMPTED SOMETHING DONE."
This College is opened for ladies and gentlemen. A large staff of trained tutors on all subjects are always at hand.
COME NOW. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. WE WANT YOU.
You MEN from the MAINLAND on a trip, come in for one month and see what you may learn.

20th Century Business Training College.
Cor. Yates & Broad Sts., Victoria
NORTON PRINZ, Principal

David Spencer LIMITED
January Sale
Those who look forward to a profitable New Year are taking advantage of our January Sale. A store full of specials as come only in a twelve-month.

A New Story for Monday
Voiles
Eighteen colorings in the \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 qualities. Monday, 75c yard. Suitable for house and evening dresses. Pale Blues, Pinks, Resida, Gray, Electric, Navy, Champagne and Red.
High-Grade English Sheetings
To Go On Sale Monday
SHEETINGS THAT WEAR LIKE LINEN.
1,440 yards bought at special prices and arrived just in time for the January Sale.
7-4 Twill Sheetting, 21c yard; value 30c.
8-4 Twill Sheetting, 24c yard; value 35c.
9-4 and 10-4 Plain Sheetting, 35c; value 50c.
Horrocks' Stout Sheetting, 9-4, 40c; value 60c.
Horrocks' Stout Sheetting, 10-4, 50c; value 75c.
Silver Thread English Sheetings; 75c qualities for 50c; 60c qualities for 40c.
Heapsy Bleach English Sheetings (twill); 75c qualities for 50c.
75c Velveteens, Monday 35c yd
25 colorings as follows: Yellows, Helios, Pinks, Blues, Greens, Fawns, Champagne, Rose, Residas, Black, etc.; from 5 to 20 yards in each piece.
Circular Pillow Cottons
Medium weight, 46 inches; never sold less than 25c. Monday 17½c.
Extra heavyweight, 46 inches; never sold less than 30c. Monday, 20c.

Boys' Overcoats and Suits
We were so busy with Men's Clothing last week that the Boys were a little side-tracked. We have prepared some bargains for the Boys, commencing Monday and for the balance of the month, that are equalled only once a year.
All Boys' Overcoats Marked for a Speedy Clearance

\$3.50 for Boys' Overcoats
Sold regularly at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.75. All the newest styles, with felt, turn-up cuffs and full length.
\$4.50 for \$6.50 Reefers
Many Styles
A Special Bargain at \$2.35; were up to \$5.25.
Your choice of all our Stylish Coats for Boys at \$4.50.

50 Reefers, Monday, 75c Each
Boys' Sailor Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Buster Brown Suits and Fancy Norfolk Suits, were \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.85, for \$2.35.
(35 Only) Norfolk Suits
Sizes 23 to 27
Monday, \$1.50; value \$2.50.
\$4.50 Suits for \$2.50
Norfolk styles, heather mixed.
\$5.00 Suits for \$3.50
38 of our best Imported Suits at \$5. Go on Sale Monday at \$3.50.
3-Piece Suits
\$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.75; value \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.75.
Boys' Tweed Trousers
Sizes 22 to 23 only; were 50c and 75c. Monday 25c.
If you have boys of 4 and 5 years this is a good time to buy your Season's Supply.

Men's Clothing
The same good bargains in Suits for the second week of our January Sale. Two prices—\$5.00 and \$8.00.
Overcoats.....\$2.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50

Canadian office and pocket diaries at Hibbels.
OREGON PORTLAND
St. HELEN'S HALL
A Girl's School of the Highest Class
Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue Opens September 15, 1904.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
THE LAURELS, BELCHER STREET, Victoria, B.C.
Patron and Visitor: THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
Staff:
J. W. Luing, M. A., Oxon, Head Master.
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
L. McLeod Gould, Esq., B. A., Cantab.
R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., Lennoxville.
The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 9, 1905, in the new residence. Three acres, extensive recreation grounds; gymnasium. Cadet corps organized.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

Raincoats, ½ price. B. W. Williams & Co.
We guarantee and will exchange our Waterman Fountain Pens, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.
MISS MESSENGER
(Late of the Civil Service, London, Eng.) Will re-open her Class for Girls at 14 Belot Street, on Monday, January 9, 1905. English subjects, Mathematics, Latin.
Languages, Music and English Elocution, by MISS ARCHBUTT.

Learn to Know By Doing
—AND—
To Do By Knowing
This is the very practical motto of the New
Vogel College
In all its departments, all of which are under the supervision of experienced specialists. We have unexcelled courses in Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, English, German, Latin, French and Italian.
For particulars write
R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, Vancouver, B. C.
SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

Shorthand, Typewriting And Bookkeeping
The Sisters of St. Anne make no extravagant pretensions. Their work speaks for itself, as it actually qualifies their graduates for the Civil Service, professional and commercial work.
Their success is demonstrated by the large number of professional men and commercial houses employing St. Anne's students. Among others are:
CIVIL SERVICE
THE HON. THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE
THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICER
THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
And the following to whom reference is made by special permission:
R. P. RITHEAT & CO.
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
TURNER, BEITON & CO.
PELL & GREGORY.
EBERTS & TAYLOR.
The winter term opens Wednesday, January 4, 1905, at 1 p. m., but students may begin at any time.
Ladies only. Established ten years.
Terms on application to
THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Anne's Academy, Humboldt St.

INVESTMENTS

We have at the present time a number of investments that we can recommend, which we will be happy to place before intending investors.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

CENTRAL MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Whole Wheat and Graham Flour,

(Pat. Electric Process)

Graham, per bbl., \$5.40; per sack 50 lbs. \$1.40
 Whole Wheat, per bbl., \$5.25; per sack 50 lbs. \$1.35

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

87-89 YATES STREET
 TEL. 413.

BEST YET

2.00 Each

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Experiences Of

The Calchas

China Mutual Liner Had Interesting Time When Seized by Russians.

Was Held as a Prize at Vladivostok Until a Short Time Ago.

The tale of the experiences of the steamer Calchas has reached Victoria in the mails just received. War news leaks out slowly. The little that is permitted by officialdom only whets the appetite for more. And the Ocean Steamship Co.'s blue-funnelled steamer Calchas is so well known in Victoria, having been at the outer wharf often, the full details will doubtless be of interest. It will be remembered that the Calchas was captured by the Vladivostok gunboat in August last, while on a voyage from Victoria and Puget Sound to Japan and China, and was conveyed to Vladivostok the same month. It will be remembered, too, that the 23,000 bags of flour, which formed part of her cargo, were confiscated at once, without waiting for the decision of the prize court, while 90 bags of mails aboard for Japan were captured with her and sent to Shanghai by the steamer Arabia, from whence they were subsequently forwarded to their destination.

The officers are naturally reticent in regard to making any statement relating to the immediate past. Such a statement might be used as a weapon against them when the decision of the St. Petersburg Supreme court is arrived at. Now the Calchas is the direction of War was raging, and the crew knew it, yet when about fifteen miles from Yokohama, nothing was further from their minds than "capture by the Russians." The steamer was proceeding on her way, when there was a sound of violent firing heard at sea. Naturally almost every man on board rushed up on deck to see the cause of this in such close proximity to Yokohama. And that morning the men of the Calchas learned just in time that three Russian cruisers were sinking the German vessel Thea. But the warships were not too keenly intent on the destruction of that boat to escape noticing the Calchas. As soon as the vigilant eyes of the Russian commanders caught sight of the Calchas, the order was given to fire, and two shots in quick succession came across her bows. Discretion bade the captain pause, and they here to. Then was a prize crew placed on board.

A number of armed men took possession of the Calchas, and the crew of the Liverpool boat soon recognized the cruisers as the Russia, Rurik and Gromoboi. There were three officers in charge of the prize crew, the direction at once sought was that of Vladivostok. But, strange to relate, a fortnight passed ere they were able to make that port. And the cause of this? Need not be cited here. A great deal of allusion must be made to the fog, etc. It is also stated that a number of the Calchas crew were ordered off on to the cruisers so that they should not have "so many men to feed." A quaint way of putting it. Then misfortune followed misfortune. The thick fog, which settled down on the sea caused the captured vessel to be separated from the cruiser escort. Then was the Book of Lamentations read! Fear crept into the hearts of many. Yet, we should say, that permission was given the men to secure some of their clothes, but the excitement was so intense and fear so acute lest the Japanese host might arrive on the scene that few of the men's garments could be brought on board the cruiser.

The men ordered up were simply bundled in, and the clothes lying in the bottom of the boat were soon scattered, for, as soon as the deck was reached, a shot was sent through the boat which convinced them from the Calchas and it was sunk.

That they had an anxious time may well be imagined. Alone on the sea, the Calchas was making her way to Vladivostok. Everything seemed to be against a hasty arrival, and so keenly alive to the fact were all, when the Mikado's sea-dogs might appear on the horizon that all slept for a fortnight in their everyday garments, with life-boys at hand and every preparation made for escape from a watery grave. The men fared very well, although the cold was intense.

But Vladivostok was reached at last. There four months was spent under Russian surveillance. They lived and slept on the Calchas, but the regulation was strictly enforced that all the men, while enjoying the fullest liberty during the day, should be on board before sundown.

They saw a great deal—and suffered a great deal. There were 22 degrees of frost. They saw the Gromoboi and the Russia returning from the fight wherein the Rurik was sunk. The ships appeared as "clattered and torn" apparitions. The funnels were bent and twisted, and the upper parts especially—as well as the steering apparatus—had suffered severely from shot and shell. The opinion has been expressed that the chief cause of the sinking of the Rurik was the disabling of her steering apparatus—had suffered severely from shot and shell.

Vladivostok was left early Decem-

ber, and then the thermometer went down nine points. The Russia, Gromoboi and Bogatyr are in Vladivostok now, and so far as we have been able to learn the crew of the Calchas came away with the impression that the great port simply bristles with guns and fortifications. Every work has been well maintained in view of a bombardment and a siege.

POULTRY, PIGEONS AND PETS.

Interesting and Instructive Exhibition To Open Here Wednesday Next.

Much interest is being taken in the poultry, pigeon and pet stock show which is to be held next week in the old Methodist church building at the corner of Broad and Pandora streets. The show is advertised for Jan. 14, but in order to facilitate the judging it will not be opened to the public until the 12th, by which time it is expected most of the birds will have been judged and the prize cards displayed.

The show is under the patronage of Lieut. Governor Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere, and will be opened by His Honor at 2:30 p. m. on Thursday. His Honor has manifested his interest in poultry culture by offering a special prize for the largest and best exhibit owned and shown by any one person. A special feature of the show, and one that should be of interest to everyone, will be the operating of an incubator which will commence hatching its eggs on Thursday the 12th.

Anyone requiring information about incubators will have a splendid opportunity during the show to acquire knowledge as a number of machines will be on exhibition and attended by vigorous, experienced and courteous agents. As to the poultry, a number of the members of the Poultry Association will be present every day and will be only too pleased to explain the several breeds and varieties.

Some of the best birds in America will be shown, fowl easily worth from \$25 to \$100 each. Many people are under the impression that all the good birds in America are in the east, but this is a great mistake, for when western bred birds are shown against eastern, they more than hold their own. The best judge in America sends to Vancouver Island when he wants something "extra good."

Progress In

The Will Case

(Continued from Page One.)

put by E. V. Bodwell, who is associated with Judge Coyne.

"Yes; I so understood."

"That is all," finished Mr. Bodwell.

Sir Charles Tupper questioned Taylor regarding the incidents of the night of December 21, 1901, when Alexander Dunsinuir signed the will at the home of Mrs. Agnew in Oakland. He was then allowed to retire.

A. J. Bain, a draughtsman, who made a diagram of the ground floor of the Agnew home, was called and explained the relative positions of the different rooms. The commission adjourned to convene again on Saturday.

Tomorrow an application to set aside all the proceedings held in the California courts relating to the case will be heard before Judge Coffey. The ground taken is that the California courts had no jurisdiction.

The testimony taken before the British consular will be heard entirely in the courts of British Columbia and has for its sole purpose the annulment of the will which now stands.

Oakland, Jan. 4.—Charles H. Lovell, executor of the Alexander Dunsinuir estate, from which Edna Wallace Hopwood, the actress, is at present attempting to recover a share of her stepfather's money, had judgment for \$13,000 and the costs of the trial rendered against him this morning by Judge Ellisworth. The judgment being granted in favor of E. H. Holdaway & Son, book publishers, for books, paintings and works of art purchased by Mrs. Josephine Dunsinuir and delivered prior to her death.

The amount sued for by the publishers was \$15,000, but the court found that some of the payments had not yet become due.

The books were sold to Mrs. Dunsinuir by Mrs. Rika Osterman, whom E. H. Holdaway on the witness stand described as "a wizard at selling books," and publishers, for books, paintings and works of art purchased by Mrs. Josephine Dunsinuir and delivered prior to her death.

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Along the Waterfront

Ramona Reaches Port From Skagway--Keemun Is Due Today.

Wreckage Found Near Carmanah—The Olympia Will go to Shanghai.

The steamer Ramona, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which is taking the place of the steamer Cottage City on the Alaskan route, arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning from Skagway. She had a small complement of passengers, travel from the North being very light. Another arrival yesterday was the steamer Queen from San Francisco. She had an uneventful voyage. The steam collier Wellington, Captain Cutler, passed up to Ladysmith to load coal for San Francisco. The steamer Keemun, of the China Mutual line, and the German steamer Anasias, of the Kosmos line, are both due. The former is coming from the Orient and is expected to arrive today. She is bringing a cargo of general merchandise, including a heavy shipment, amongst it being naval stores for Esquimaux. These stores will probably be returned to Hongkong by the steamer on her outward voyage. For orders have been received at Esquimaux to ship much of the supply now there to Hongkong. The steamer Anasias, of the Kosmos line, is bringing 800 tons of nitre from the nitrate ports of South America for the Victoria Chemical and on her outward voyage will load a large shipment of lumber from a Victoria mill for San Francisco. The steamer Lira, of the Boston Steamship Company, arrived at Yokohama on Wednesday from Puget Sound. The steamer Shima Maru, which since her last visit to this port has been busy engaged in transporting Japanese soldiers to Taiwan bay, Chinnampo, Chemulpo and Yinkow on their way to the front, left Yokohama yesterday for Victoria and Seattle. The sailing of this steamer the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line is resuming its fortnightly service between the ports of China and Japan and Victoria and Seattle. There are reports current that Tacoma will also make a port of call for the steamer, but no decision has been reached in this regard.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

Movement of Vessels in the Ports of the Adjoining State.

Port Townsend, Jan. 7.—The British ship Dunsdale, Capt. Evans, which arrived in port this week with a cargo of cement from Antwerp, consigned to Ralston, Guthrie & Co., was packed yesterday morning at the Port of Victoria dock, where she will discharge several thousand barrels of cement to be used in the fortifications at present under construction. The schooner Willis A. Holden, Capt. Laur, which arrived on Friday morning from Mukilteo for a crew, will go to sea tonight. The British ship Crown of Germany, which has likewise been here for several days settling up her accounts, signing a crew, etc., will probably get away on her voyage to Melbourne on Sunday morning.

Bellingham, Jan. 6.—Arrived: American schooner Albert Meyer, after a voyage of eight days from San Francisco, to load cargo of lumber from the mills of the E. Wood Lumber Co., Sitka. Will carry cargo of about 600,000 feet, which will be discharged at San Pedro. Friday, Jan. 7.—The big four-masted schooner Willis A. Holden, Capt. Laur, arrived in port last night in tow of the tug Wauve and dropped anchor, a short distance out in the bay. The Holden is on her way to sea from Mukilteo, bound for Shanghai, with a cargo of 1,100,000 feet of lumber loaded from the mills at the first mentioned port. She has two boats in tow, one for a crew and settle up her affairs preparatory to starting on her long voyage.

Port Gamble, Jan. 6.—The American bark Louisiana, Capt. Petersen, arrived here today to take on cargo of 1,200,000 feet of lumber from the Port of Sitka. Mill Co. for Sydney cargo to be loaded for J. J. Moore & Co. She comes from Winslow, where she has been on the ways for painting.

WRECKAGE ON COAST.

Lighthousekeeper Daykin Tells of Recent Finds.

Following closely on the report of the finding of a shipwrecked "Auntie" in "London," a Close on the Vancouver Island coast, Lighthousekeeper Daykin has sent a report to tell of investigations made by his son for nine miles along the beach near Carmanah point. The beach throughout was found strewn with lumber, much of it heavy timber. Many oak barrels and other floats were found, but there was nothing to identify any of the wreckage.

The body of an unknown man, too badly decomposed to make identification possible, was found and a short time ago at the entrance to Barkley Sound. Whether it was that of a traveler on the island coast or an unfortunate sailor from a wreck is unknown. There is no vessel of the name given on the lifebooy washed ashore exposed in these waters and nothing is known here of any vessel overdue.

BRIERHOLME LOST.

British Bark Thought to Have Foundered With All Hands.

The British bark Briermholme, which has been quoted on the overdue list for reinsurance at 90 per cent., was yesterday taken off the list, messages being received from Lloyds that the vessel was no longer insurable. This step was taken as a result of the receipt of news from Hobart, Tasmania, that cargo has been picked up at Southwest Cape which was recognized as the freight of the Briermholme. The vessel sailed from London on July 21st for Hobart, and was much overdue.

OLYMPIA FOR ORIENT.

Has Been Chartered to Carry Cargo to Shanghai.

The steamer Olympia, formerly of the Dowd line, which has been tied up at Eagle harbor for some time past, has been chartered to carry barley and oats from Portland to Shanghai. The steamer passed up last night on her way to Canada to load lumber coal for her voyage. The steamer Tacoma, a sister ship of the Olympia, is now en route to Shanghai with a cargo of salt beef, which is said to be destined for Vladivostok. It is probable that the steamer Victoria will also be chartered to carry cargo to the Orient.

WANTS YUKON FLEET.

Capt. O. J. Humphrey Seeks to Control N. A. T. & T. Co.'s Fleet.

Capt. O. J. Humphrey, who last year leased the river steamers of the North American Trading and Transportation Company on the lower Yukon, is in San Francisco, where he sold his steamer Ronoke to California shipping men, arranging for the controlling interest in the steamers of the N. A. T. & T. Company. The company has about seven steamers, besides several barges and tugs. Capt. Humphrey was formerly in the employ of the company whose vessels he is now arranging to purchase.

TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the Commodious Rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Rodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Bronghton Streets. Apply to

Established 1858 **A.W. Bridgman,** 41 Gov't. St.

Electrical Apparatus

For Power and Lighting

—WED—

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

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EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, ROLLERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

THE TIDES.	
High water	7:12 a.m.
Low water	7:55 a.m.
High water	2:18 p.m.
Low water	11:04 p.m.

MARINE REPORT.

Tatoosh, Jan. 7.—9 a. m.—Cloudy, east, 9 miles; no shipping. 2 p. m.—Clear, southeast, 10 miles; inward, steamer Wellington at 12:20 p. m., steamer Queen at 1:40 p. m.

When Codfish Was not Cod

Sealskins Shipped From Alaska in Violation of United States Law.

Eleven Barrels of "Codfish" Sent Here by Sealer Containing Pelts

When the sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie came to Victoria she brought eleven sealskins. They are marked codfish, and were shipped from Englishman's bay in Ounakaska, as codfish; but they do not contain codfish. In those barrels are in the neighborhood of four hundred fur sealskins that were illegally shipped from Alaska, for under the laws which govern Alaska it is not permitted to ship sealskins therefrom.

Since October the sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie has been at Clayoquot, repairing and awaiting good weather to come on to Victoria, and there were whisperings on the waterfront that she did not come because of the four hundred seal-skins of sealskins that were in her hold; that her master feared the seizure of these skins. Here a local agent, who was bought from Aleut hunters to whom the generous company which has a monopoly under the laws of the United States in this case pays fifty cents per skin, at all events they were secured by one Parrish, a stockholder of Ounakaska, and he barreled them and labelled them "codfish." The Victoria sealing schooners were to have brought them to Victoria from Ounakaska, an arrangement having been made with her master to carry eleven barrels of codfish to Victoria, and the sealskins were sent there for shipment on one of several sealing schooners that were anchored at the port near Ulnakak after leaving the Behring sea.

There is a fishing station at Englishman's bay in which Parrish is interested, and he sent the "codfish" to an agent there. This agent arranged with Captain Delouchroy of the schooner Oscar and Hattie to carry the "codfish" to Victoria, and the sealskins were sent there for shipment on one of several sealing schooners that were anchored at the port near Ulnakak after leaving the Behring sea.

Soon after the Oscar and Hattie sailed for Victoria from Englishman's bay she ran into heavy seas and labored under heavy weather. During the buffeting by the seas the schooner rolled one of the barrels and it broke, whereupon the sealskins scattered about the hold. The last of the barrels containing codfish had been laden with sealskins.

The United States government in its efforts to protect the monopoly which has been granted to the United States in the fur seal industry has forbidden the vessels of the United States to hunt seals, and has forbidden the exportation of sealskins from Alaska or elsewhere in the United States by others than the well-protected company, and, further, has forbidden the importation of sealskins. It was the intention of the owner of these sealskins to send them to an agent in Victoria for shipment to London; he could not send the skins into United States territory without them being subject to seizure and being wanted to keep the shipment secret, as he was breaking the United States government's regulations in shipping the skins. Therefore he shipped them in the Oscar and Hattie as codfish, and they would have arrived in Victoria as codfish but for the accident which resulted in the contents of the barrels being exposed.

The schooner Oscar and Hattie put into Clayoquot on the Vancouver Island coast on her way down, the schooner having sprung a leak, and while the schooner was at the Vancouver Island port the news reached Victoria of the shipment of skins that had been made surreptitiously by her. The customs were informed; also the United States government; but as long as the skins remained in British territory nothing could be done. There is no law to

3 Snaps

Sodas Excelsior per box.....15c
 Peas, Champion of Eng. per tin.....10c
 Bird Seed, Cottam's per pkg.....10c

Robinson's

Douglas Street.

MOONEY'S

PERFECTION CREAM SODAS

Will never disappoint you. Always rich in flavor, sweet and crisp to the last. Ask your Grocer for them.

THE GEORGE CARTER CO., LD. Wholesale Agents.

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

The importations of G. H. MUMM'S Champagne into the UNITED STATES and CANADA during the year 1904, reached the enormous quantity of 131,330 CASES (10,000 CASES more than year 1903). This is the largest importation of Champagne EVER KNOWN. No other brand approaches it in quantity. The unsurpassed vintage of 1898 now on the market. To be obtained everywhere.

PITHER & LEISER,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 BRITISH COLUMBIA and YUKON TERRITORY

Just the Thing

For the little ones—our Royal flavored mixture is pure, fresh, wholesome, and delicious, and will please mamma as well as the babies. Try our fine chocolate, creams and caramels, our luscious plain and tarted marshmallows and Turkish Delight, and you will give yourself a treat you will wish to repeat.

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"PALACE OF SWEETS..."
 Between two Jewelry Stores.

LARD! LARD! LARD!

HOMR PRODUCTION

Steam Kettle Rendered. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

B. C. Market Co. Ltd.

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CARRY A FULL LINE OF

BUILDERS HARDWARE

At prices that defy competition.

N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BY WEILER BROS.

Our Winter Carpet Sale will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH, when a splendid range of patterns in excellent qualities will be offered to our customers. We give a straight discount of

20 per cent.=20 per cent.

On all the lines included in the sale, and this offering, in view of the advance in prices of raw materials, is

A Big Thing

We are anxious, however, to clear out certain lines, and have decided to give our patrons a benefit that is quite substantial. Early purchasers will naturally have the advantage of selection from the whole range of patterns which are included in this special sale.

Watch Our Ads.

For you will find it much to your interest to buy from us. The goods we offer are no job lines, but perfect goods from the world's leading manufacturers.

We Will Also

Put on sale at the same time, an assortment of

Cretonnes, Muslins, Curtains, Rugs and Upholstered Goods

Of which we have but limited quantities.

Your Opportunity; Embrace It

Detailed particulars of the sale will appear later on.

WEILER BROS.

Fancy Raisins in 1 lb. packets, 3 for.....25c
 Hollow Dates in packets.....10c
 Co-operative Blend Tea, bulk, per lb.....35c
 Co-operative Blend Tea, packets.....40c

CO-OPERATIVE STORE
 Telephone 1061. 94 Yates St.

MOONEY'S

PERFECTION CREAM SODAS

Will never disappoint you. Always rich in flavor, sweet and crisp to the last. Ask your Grocer for them.

THE GEORGE CARTER CO., LD. Wholesale Agents.

Second Annual Review American Copper Trade

Copyright 1904, By Horace J. Stevens.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 31—(Special)—The United States produces considerably more than half of the copper mined in the entire world, and despite important developments in copper mining within the past few years in Mexico, Canada, Peru and other countries, and the likelihood that large mines will be opened in Central Southern Africa, is in no immediate danger of losing the unique distinction of making more than a moiety of the world's supply of a metal that ranks second only to iron in importance. The year now closing has witnessed a readjustment of the copper trade to sounder business conditions, and the evil situation brought about by the manipulation of prices in 1899, 1900 and 1901 has been overcome by the unimpeded working of the natural laws of trade. The price of the metal is nearly two cents higher at the close of the year than at its opening, but the higher price is based upon the operation of natural causes, and not upon the efforts of powerful producing forces to extort unwarranted prices from consumers. A continuance of high prices may be looked for during the greater part of 1905, and perhaps for a longer period, prices being fixed by the Secretary of the latter syndicate, and of the Amalgamated Copper Company in the late nineties, having failed ingloriously, it is to be hoped that the market will be allowed to find and keep its natural level, prices being made, as in all other commodities, by the mutual necessities of producer and consumer.

The year 1904 has been a prosperous one in the American copper trade, and has been marked by higher prices and better prospects than it began. The net profits of the better mines have been large—not so great as during the boom period of 1898-1901, but ample and satisfactory. The year 1905 should give considerably better returns. The effect of the boom of five and six years ago is seen in the figures of production of the present year, the mines then planned being producing now. A beginning on the American copper industry was made in New Jersey nearly two centuries ago, but in this modern day the only part that New Jersey plays in the copper trade is in the furnishing of charters for mining companies that are more apt to over-run than to under-run the actual production, and several of the states may fail to come up to the estimates named when the final products are all in, but in any case the increased production of copper in the United States is the greatest ever made in a single year. The largest actual increase is that of Arizona, with a gain of more than 43,000,000 pounds, a 30 per cent. increase. Michigan has gained 16,000,000 pounds, about 8 per cent. of the last year's output, and Utah shows the largest proportionate gain—38 per cent.—with an increase of about 14,000,000 pounds in output.

The following table gives the actual production for 1904 and estimated production for 1905 in the United States, and, like the preceding table, the 1904 figures are to be taken as close estimates only, based upon data available at the close of the year:

Several notable features are presented in the foregoing table, one being the supremacy of the Boston & Montana among American mines—or, for that matter, among the copper mines of the world, which it now heads in production.

The following table gives the exact figures of copper production by states for 1903, and estimates of output by states for 1904. The exact figures for the year will not be available for nearly or quite six months to come, hence the 1904 figures must be taken merely for what they purport to be—that is, estimates of production based upon the best information available at the close of the year, and subject to revision throughout by comparison with the actual products, to be determined some months later:

State.	1904.	1903.
Montana	267,500,000	272,555,854
Michigan	208,250,000	192,299,101
Arizona	191,000,000	147,648,271
Utah	52,500,000	38,392,602
California	22,500,000	17,776,756
East and South	16,500,000	13,853,612
New Mexico	9,000,000	7,390,832
Colorado	7,500,000	4,158,368
Wyoming	2,500,000	1,023,189
Alaska	2,000,000	1,339,520
Idaho	250,000	150,000
Washington	250,000	89,758
South Dakota	50,000	173,202
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	500,000

Totals 783,700,000 697,943,131

The foregoing figures show an increase of nearly 13 per cent. for the country as a whole, and while the relative increase is the largest made for many years, the actual increase is, without exception, the largest ever secured. The figures given are more apt to over-run than to under-run the actual production, and several of the states may fail to come up to the estimates named when the final products are all in, but in any case the increased production of copper in the United States is the greatest ever made in a single year. The largest actual increase is that of Arizona, with a gain of more than 43,000,000 pounds, a 30 per cent. increase. Michigan has gained 16,000,000 pounds, about 8 per cent. of the last year's output, and Utah shows the largest proportionate gain—38 per cent.—with an increase of about 14,000,000 pounds in output.

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Mine.	1904.	1903.
Boston & Montana	109,000,000	90,750,000
Anaconda	85,000,000	83,500,000
Calmont & Hecla	77,500,000	76,490,893
Copper Queen	50,000,000	38,885,000
United Copper Co.	33,000,000	20,000,000
United Verde	33,000,000	25,000,000
Calmont & Arizona	31,000,000	25,535,857
Arizona Copper Co.	21,500,000	30,821,842
Oscoda	21,250,000	16,059,656
McMinn	20,000,000	13,189,714
Quincy	18,000,000	18,298,258
Old Dominion	17,000,000	8,575,776
Detroit	16,000,000	16,538,232
Tamarack	15,250,000	15,286,093
Utah Con.	15,000,000	11,840,431
Hamden	13,500,000	9,000,000
Butte Roden's Works	13,000,000	15,250,000
Clampson	12,500,000	10,564,147
Butte & Boston	12,000,000	15,000,000
Parrot	12,000,000	14,000,000
Tennessee	12,000,000	10,690,382
Battle	11,750,000	10,580,997
Shannon	11,500,000	6,250,000
United States	11,000,000	9,000,000
Washoe	10,000,000	8,000,000

Several notable features are presented in the foregoing table, one being the supremacy of the Boston & Montana among American mines—or, for that matter, among the copper mines of the world, which it now heads in production.

Anaconda has gone a little further down grade during the year, and its output of 85,000,000 pounds of blister copper, while second in the world to Boston & Montana only, is a great shrinkage from its high-water mark of 131,000,000 lbs. made in 1897. Anaconda is mining more ore than ever before in its history, but the average grade is decidedly low, with a marked tendency toward further decrease, and but for the advantage of the magnificent Washoe reduction plant, it is scarcely likely to be of the race, both as a large producer and as a money-maker. As matters now stand, the Anaconda will remain one of the world's largest producers for a long time to come, by virtue of a magnificent equipment and good management—for the mines of the Amalgamated do have good management, whatever may be the shortcomings of the parent company—the Anaconda should pay considerable dividends in the future, but its best days are past. Boston & Montana now holds the lead, and probably will keep it for several years to come, but there are several possible rivals who may give it a brush for first place during the next few years, among these being the Greene Consolidated, of Mexico; the Rio Tinto, of Spain; while in the United States the Calumet & Hecla will be a strong competitor for honors after its mills are rebuilt; and the Copper Queen, of Arizona, would be in a position, if it had the smelting facilities, to give the Boston & Montana a sharp race for honors. Owing to its conservative management, the fact that its shares are not listed on any exchange, and the quiet with which its management attends strictly to its own business, the magnitude of the Copper Queen and its possibilities for the future are almost unknown, except to its owners and the comparatively few copper men acquainted with the property. The Copper Queen is, in several important respects, the best mine in the United States at present, and will bear watching for the future. In addition to the four properties already enumerated as possible future competitors of the Boston & Montana for first place, the Calumet & Hecla group must be considered. At present this group consists of one producing mine, the Calumet & Hecla, and four developing properties. Should these be consolidated in a single company, as is possible, there is little question that it will head the list of the world's producers within five years. As it is, the Calumet & Hecla has made upwards of 30,000,000 pounds of copper during the year from a single shaft, and will put its second shaft in commission in 1905, and, with the added smelting facilities now planned, can turn out 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of copper monthly thereafter. Within two or three years two of the developing mines of the Calumet & Hecla group will be in production, and the group will become a large producer, and the copper world will learn, with surprise, that other new mines, as big as the Calumet & Hecla and also capable of making 25,000,000 pounds of metal in the first year, are to be added to the list of the world's largest copper producers.

The Osceola has made the greatest gain of any Lake Superior mine during the year, and now stands ninth among American producers. The Battle and Champion mines also have gained a few points in position, and the other large Lake mines show comparatively small changes in production. The United Verde has made a better product than during the preceding year, but the Arizona Copper Co. has fallen off in production. The Old Dominion, of Arizona, has made the largest relative gain of any large American mine, having doubled its output during the year, under the capable management of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and will show a large

gain in production for 1905 as well. The Shannon, another Arizona property, also has done very well during 1904. All three of the big Utah mines have increased production, and a number of smaller but promising producers have entered the field. The Tennessee has increased its output during the year, but not so largely as was anticipated.

The growth of the American copper industry is well illustrated by the following table, giving production for every fifth year since 1849, the date of the first dividend payment by a Lake Superior mine, the past five years, with estimates of 1904 production being given in detail:

Year.	Product.
1849	700
1854	2,250
1859	6,300
1864	8,000
1869	12,500
1874	17,500
1879	21,000
1884	64,708
1889	101,239
1894	158,120
1899	215,530
1900	209,111
1901	208,522
1902	204,207
1903	311,530
1904	349,868

The most noticeable feature of the preceding table is the gain scored by Arizona, which is now crowding Michigan for second place, and is likely to take it in 1905, and is almost certain to occupy second place in 1906, with a prospect of closely crowding Montana a year or two later. There is every prospect that Arizona will head all of the American states as a producer before the close of the second decade. The table shows that Lake Superior has just about held its own in the proportionate increase of the entire country, during the past six years, while Montana has made a small actual increase in output, but has lost relatively, dropping from 40 per cent. in 1899 to 34 per cent. in 1904. Utah, which does not appear in the foregoing table, made more than 6 per cent. of the total American production in 1904.

The following table gives American imports and exports for the past ten years, estimating 1904. The exports will vary but little from the estimate, but the imports may show a greater deviation from the figures given, as the present level for some time, and even then will vary as the present quotations

of the actual figures. The matter of arriving at the quantity of fine copper contained in imports is a somewhat difficult one, as the imports are in many varying forms, ranging from crude ore of all grades, brought across the border from Canada for smelting, through matte from Mexico and other countries brought in for conversion, up to blister copper imported from many foreign countries for refining, and ending with commercial copper in different forms, both new and old:

(Pounds Avordupois.)	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1895	136,528,390	14,010,223	122,518,167
1896	282,165,899	17,297,272	264,868,627
1897	288,062,340	28,578,420	259,483,920
1898	321,023,873	73,916,467	247,107,406
1899	238,876,480	65,722,346	173,154,134
1900	248,402,833	105,100,808	143,302,025
1901	222,137,911	137,826,407	84,311,505
1902	354,068,849	194,501,757	159,567,092
1903	210,729,321	168,907,995	41,821,326
1904	550,000,000	175,000,000	375,000,000

The increase in imports of more than tenfold within a decade is due partially to the bringing in of low-grade ores from Canada for smelting in furnaces near the boundary and the refining of Canadian nickel-copper in American plants, and also to the importation of blister copper from Australasia and other points for refining here, but the greatest increase is caused by the importation of matte and blister copper from Mexican mines. The entire production of the Greene Consolidated and other important new producers in Mexico reaches the United States. It is evident that the real story of American imports is told in the final column, which shows the excess of exports over imports, and study of this column tells a plain tale of the history of the American export trade in copper during the past decade. The business was unsteady, and the healthy basis from 1896 until 1899, inclusive. American consumption was increasing, owing to business recovery from the panic years following 1893, and our surplus was cured for by the foreign demand, at fair prices. In 1900 the continued high price of the metal, warranted during the preceding year, but not in 1901, caused a falling off in exports, and in 1901, it having become apparent that the price was rising, and must break sooner or later, the foreign customers bought no copper from the United States that could be secured elsewhere, or done without, and the surplus metal was stored here, the price in 1901, late in 1901, was reduced by doubling net exports during the following year, but the immense domestic demand, stimulated by low prices, absorbed the surplus in an unexpected rapid manner, and practically wiped it out during 1902. The year 1903 has been marked by a sharp falling off in domestic demand, on account of the general contraction in the manufacture of machinery, which still takes materially more money than the electrical trade, but what might have proved an embarrassing situation to the trade, inasmuch as American production represented by nearly 75 per cent. in the face of the domestic demand, was saved by the strong foreign demand. The foreign market for copper has been excellent, owing to the great improvement of business in Germany, and the necessity of foreign markets for copper, was greater, as increasing their stores, and had been allowed to reach very low quotations. The year closes with a strong foreign demand and a greatly increased domestic consumption, due to the general revival of business in the United States. Prices have advanced nearly two cents during the last quarter of 1904, and the metal closes the year free at about 15 cents per pound. It would be reasonable to expect a continuance of the heavy foreign demand during 1905, with copper at 15 cents or more, but the American trade will make up for the falling off in exports that are quite certain to come during 1905. The copper situation is very good in all particulars, but there seems nothing to suggest that the demand for some time, and even then will vary as the present quotations

of the actual figures. The matter of arriving at the quantity of fine copper contained in imports is a somewhat difficult one, as the imports are in many varying forms, ranging from crude ore of all grades, brought across the border from Canada for smelting, through matte from Mexico and other countries brought in for conversion, up to blister copper imported from many foreign countries for refining, and ending with commercial copper in different forms, both new and old:

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The increase in imports of more than tenfold within a decade is due partially to the bringing in of low-grade ores from Canada for smelting in furnaces near the boundary and the refining of Canadian nickel-copper in American plants, and also to the importation of blister copper from Australasia and other points for refining here, but the greatest increase is caused by the importation of matte and blister copper from Mexican mines. The entire production of the Greene Consolidated and other important new producers in Mexico reaches the United States. It is evident that the real story of American imports is told in the final column, which shows the excess of exports over imports, and study of this column tells a plain tale of the history of the American export trade in copper during the past decade. The business was unsteady, and the healthy basis from 1896 until 1899, inclusive. American consumption was increasing, owing to business recovery from the panic years following 1893, and our surplus was cured for by the foreign demand, at fair prices. In 1900 the continued high price of the metal, warranted during the preceding year, but not in 1901, caused a falling off in exports, and in 1901, it having become apparent that the price was rising, and must break sooner or later, the foreign customers bought no copper from the United States that could be secured elsewhere, or done without, and the surplus metal was stored here, the price in 1901, late in 1901, was reduced by doubling net exports during the following year, but the immense domestic demand, stimulated by low prices, absorbed the surplus in an unexpected rapid manner, and practically wiped it out during 1902. The year 1903 has been marked by a sharp falling off in domestic demand, on account of the general contraction in the manufacture of machinery, which still takes materially more money than the electrical trade, but what might have proved an embarrassing situation to the trade, inasmuch as American production represented by nearly 75 per cent. in the face of the domestic demand, was saved by the strong foreign demand. The foreign market for copper has been excellent, owing to the great improvement of business in Germany, and the necessity of foreign markets for copper, was greater, as increasing their stores, and had been allowed to reach very low quotations. The year closes with a strong foreign demand and a greatly increased domestic consumption, due to the general revival of business in the United States. Prices have advanced nearly two cents during the last quarter of 1904, and the metal closes the year free at about 15 cents per pound. It would be reasonable to expect a continuance of the heavy foreign demand during 1905, with copper at 15 cents or more, but the American trade will make up for the falling off in exports that are quite certain to come during 1905. The copper situation is very good in all particulars, but there seems nothing to suggest that the demand for some time, and even then will vary as the present quotations

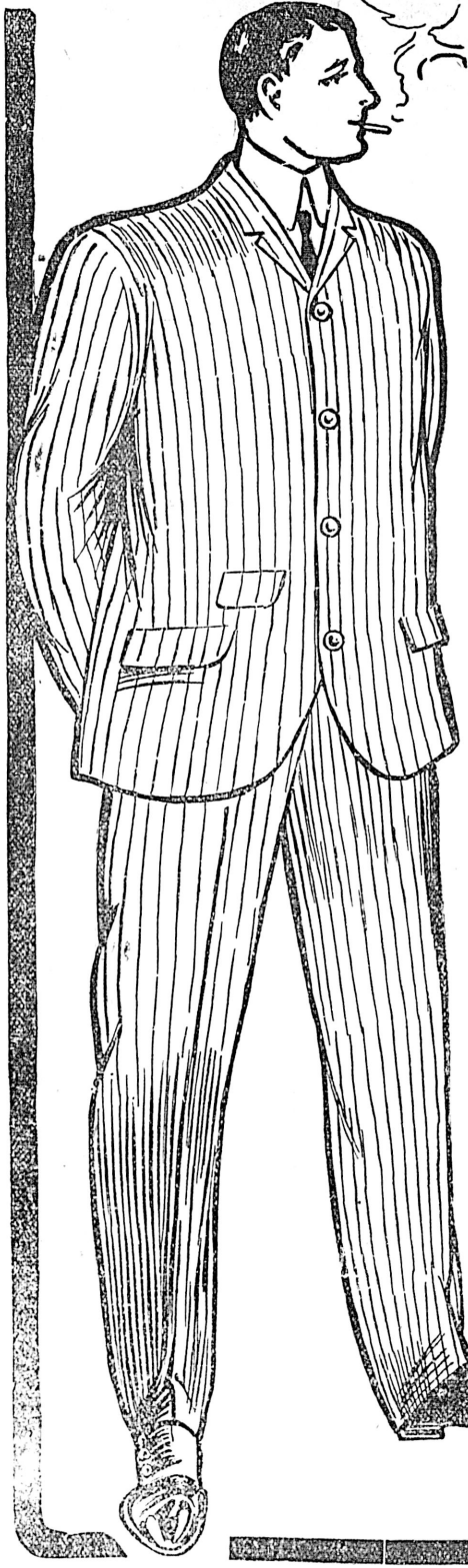
of the actual figures. The matter of arriving at the quantity of fine copper contained in imports is a somewhat difficult one, as the imports are in many varying forms, ranging from crude ore of all grades, brought across the border from Canada for smelting, through matte from Mexico and other countries brought in for conversion, up to blister copper imported from many foreign countries for refining, and ending with commercial copper in different forms, both new and old:

(Pounds Avordupois.)	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1895	136,528,390	14,010,223	122,518,167
1896	282,165,899	17,297,272	264,868,627
1897	288,062,340	28,578,420	259,483,920
1898	321,023,873	73,916,467	247,107,406
1899	238,876,480	65,722,346	173,154,134
1900	248,402,833	105,100,808	143,302,025
1901	222,137,911	137,826,407	84,311,505
1902	354,068,849	194,501,757	159,567,092
1903	210,729,321	168,907,995	41,821,326
1904	550,000,000	175,000,000	375,000,000

The increase in imports of more than tenfold within a decade is due partially to the bringing in of low-grade ores from Canada for smelting in furnaces near the boundary and the refining of Canadian nickel-copper in American plants, and also to the importation of blister copper from Australasia and other points for refining here, but the greatest increase is caused by the importation of matte and blister copper from Mexican mines. The entire production of the Greene Consolidated and other important new producers in Mexico reaches the United States. It is evident that the real story of American imports is told in the final column, which shows the excess of exports over imports, and study of this column tells a plain tale of the history of the American export trade in copper during the past decade. The business was unsteady, and the healthy basis from 1896 until 1899, inclusive. American consumption was increasing, owing to business recovery from the panic years following 1893, and our surplus was cured for by the foreign demand, at fair prices. In 1900 the continued high price of the metal, warranted during the preceding year, but not in 1901, caused a falling off in exports, and in 1901, it having become apparent that the price was rising, and must break sooner or later, the foreign customers bought no copper from the United States that could be secured elsewhere, or done without, and the surplus metal was stored here, the price in 1901, late in 1901, was reduced by doubling net exports during the following year, but the immense domestic demand, stimulated by low prices, absorbed the surplus in an unexpected rapid manner, and practically wiped it out during 1902. The year 1903 has been marked by a sharp falling off in domestic demand, on account of the general contraction in the manufacture of machinery, which still takes materially more money than the electrical trade, but what might have proved an embarrassing situation to the trade, inasmuch as American production represented by nearly 75 per cent. in the face of the domestic demand, was saved by the strong foreign demand. The foreign market for copper has been excellent, owing to the great improvement of business in Germany, and the necessity of foreign markets for copper, was greater, as increasing their stores, and had been allowed to reach very low quotations. The year closes with a strong foreign demand and a greatly increased domestic consumption, due to the general revival of business in the United States. Prices have advanced nearly two cents during the last quarter of 1904, and the metal closes the year free at about 15 cents per pound. It would be reasonable to expect a continuance of the heavy foreign demand during 1905, with copper at 15 cents or more, but the American trade will make up for the falling off in exports that are quite certain to come during 1905. The copper situation is very good in all particulars, but there seems nothing to suggest that the demand for some time, and even then will vary as the present quotations

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Fit-Reform.



73 Government Street

to live and die on canned dainties. Since the days of my youth, when I used to pore over "The Swiss Family Robinson," it has been my one desire to live such a life.

The Hibben has the book. Read it and you will understand the great attraction of Parisian costume, typhoon and dish covers. These are indispensable; they cooked in them, washed, wore them as helmets, and in warfare with the pirates used them as shields.

What part of the party join the Alexandra Club? Very cosy are the teas and the chats. I look on it as a haven of refuge on a rainy day. There is quite a decent library, and a reading room where you can get a book or two, with a touch of culture. But a woman's great charm is her lack of consistency. We placard the walls of that room with notices, "Silence is requested," and then chatter like magpies. The crowd of all the day's dear little places, all the same, and always leave it with a kindly feeling.

I have hunted up a little shop in Douglas Street, round the corner from Fort, where you can buy excellent little things for a very small price. It is a day's very small cost—of course, not equal to the pies of Yorkshire. Do you remember those delicious dainties, filled up with luscious jelly and tempting, tender porky morsels, freshened with a dash of may? I will give you the receipt for them; meanwhile try these I tell you of.

I found some real Limerick lace for you at last, and of all unusual places, at a haberdasher. Madame Kosciuszko, a French piece, and cobwebby, about six inches wide, exactly the thing for your coffee jacket, a lace with an edge each side. The beauty of the real article is that you can wash it like a towel, and it will never lose its pattern. It bears the test of cleaning. She has also some beautiful Torchon.

By the bye, from any of the fancy dealers in fancy work in New York you can get a good piece of the same lace, yourself, for about \$3. It has become a very fashionable industry among our American cousins, and is inexpensive and durable.

You ask about Cousin Pendople's house, and it is nearly finished. The dining room is most artistic. The fireplace is decorated with red tiles, with a border of black iron. The handles of the side-board, hinges, locks, etc., are all in the same style, and giving a high finish to the general effect. The most color schemes need. The walls are finished in rough gray plaster, tinging from deep green to the ceiling, which is an inimitable color, more green than blue, and the general effect is very pleasing.

The bottom of the room is a chair rail, studded Flemish oak, also panels of wood of the same color, the mantel, doors, window frames, etc., naturally following the same color scheme. The light is a beautiful Flemish hand-wrought iron lantern. The bright touch to the room is given by Turkey red curtains hanging in straight folds each side of the headed window, and a high chair, made up by a box-planted balance of the same material, about two feet wide. The whole is in excellent taste and a combination not likely to pale on the occupant.

I am glad to see that Messrs. Thacher & Co. have still enough of Phil May to

unpublished sketches on hand to keep his amateur going for some years. It is difficult to realize that that busy, gifted pencil is stilled forever, and that there is a time limit to his clever pictures.

It is rather early, it seems to me, to place such a man among the "great ones," as you say; it is arranged for in the winter why not try a trip to Lake Crescent? It is a very inexpensive jaunt, and easily reached. From the fisherman's point of view it is no more than a day's ride, although there seemed to be an unlimited supply—much preferring the lowly sabbat. But as a place to loaf, laze and grow young, it can't be beaten. I drove in from Port Angeles yesterday, and found the world 40 miles of it, but the surroundings made up for everything. Miles of primeval cedar forest, untouched as yet by an axe; groves of dogwood and arbutus in full bloom, filling the air with their honeyed scent; rhododendrons in masses flinging their pink petals over the ground, carpeted with the beautiful oak fern that grows here to an unusual size. The lake itself was like a mirror, the rocks, wooded to their base. In the background, snowy, giant mountains try to peer over their green tips, and Narcissus-like, worship their reflection in the blue, blined water. There are many good places to tumble in here, and there over mossy stones, and it is just where stream and lake meet that the few fish we took with a fly were killed. One of our party dragged in a great brute—a large, fat, lumbering trout, about 18 pounds (Beardslee trout); but as to sport in the matter, landing a bag of coal at the end of a clothes-line would be better. There is a picturesque little hotel, built of logs, overlooking the lake, and a fine, open plain fair. The place is in rather a high altitude, the air like wine, dry, crackling, invigorating. In a fol I felt 15 again, the world before me, the apple of life in my hand. I had a most interesting, symphonic driver on the way out, who emphasized the interesting points of the scenery with the butt of his whip. For instance, on nearing a large ruined building, he said, "This is the small-est ruin left standing here." And again, on meeting a female with a sunbonnet, pointing vigorously and with great feeling: "Widow woman, schoolmarm, homely." And again, after an interval, during which he had been meditating on death, with greater pointing and a deep sigh: "Homely, very."

What a craze this postcard mania is becoming. One designed by Krueger has a picture of a poor fellow, sitting under a tree. It contains a message to his generals in the words of one of the Proverbs, and dealers and collectors are offering enormous prices for it. I candidly confess I am lousy with the thing. I got a card that I could be bought on family at Gibben's for 5 cents, printed on one of these said cards, but what can one do when greediness is thus thrust on them? I have been offered \$100 for a card that I brought entirely with cards of Indians, as the type is dying out and in a few years will be unknown.

What a trouble this giving of dinners is to your poor dinner friends! I have seen a card for a dinner of this sort for not more than eight is the most delightful way of entertaining your friends

Don't attempt so much. Have fewer dishes and more simple ones, but have them perfect of their kind. See that your claret is not boiled or your champagne foed till all bouquet and flavor is frozen out of it. Be simpler in the whole menu and don't worry; nothing takes the edge off a guest's appetite sooner than to see a weary hostess at the head of the table, casting anxious glances at each dish as it is brought in.

Here is a favorite fish receipt of mine: Cream of Salmon in Small Molds.—One lb. raw salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint thick Bechamel sauce, 1 white egg, truffles, 8 anchovies. Season with red pepper, salt and a teaspoon chopped parsley and a few drops of lemon juice. Mode.—Trim off the skin and remove the bone of the salmon; pound it in a mortar with the anchovies till quite smooth; add gradually the butter and



WE DO
of Copper
THE CANADA METAL

Type Co
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Purchasers and Smelters of
Smelting
Ladysmith, Vanc
Convenient to The Equimal
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON
THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR

Bechmael sauce and seasonings; pass through a sieve, and just before cooking stir in the white of egg beaten to a froth.

Butter scald molds and sprinkle with the truffles, chopped fine; fill with the mixture and steam 25 minutes. Turn out in a hot dish and serve with oyster sauce.

Oyster Sauce.—Twelve oysters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. flour, 1 tablespoonful cream, pinch of mace, salt, cayenne, few drops lemon juice. Mode.—Scald the oysters in their own liquor, and strain out the oysters in two; melt the butter in a stewpan, add the flour and cook thoroughly. Then pour in oyster liquor, lemon juice and seasoning; boil five minutes and add cream and oysters; heat the whole, but do not allow it to boil. N. B.—Bechmael sauce is simply a rich white sauce, flavored with vegetables.

ELEANOR.

The Year 1905

FINDS US WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF
**Grain, Hay, Feed, Middlings,
Chop, Etc.**

Make a good resolution to feed your horses nothing but the high-grade provisions such as you will always find with us, and you will have

**Plenty of Life, Fire and High-stepping When You want Action
in Your Horse.**

We keep only the Best and keep it Clean and Sweet.

CARROTS 50c. PER SACK.
Carnegie and Pratt's Foods.

SHOTBOLT & HORNE
Dealers in Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed.
93 JOHNSON STREET.

TINNING

and Iron

L. CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Copper Co.

Copper, Gold and Silver Mines

Works At

Clover Island, B.C.

& Nanaimo Railway on the Sea

ONE, GENERAL MANAGER.

WE DO TINNING
of Copper and Iron
THE CANADA METAL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

7 yee Copper Co.
LIMITED.
Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores

Smelting Works At
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B.C.
Convenient to The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway or The Sea

CLERMONT LIVINGSTONE, GENERAL MANAGER,
THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.



THE COMING WEEK

Victoria Theatre—Monday, William F. West's Minstrels; Tuesday, Williams and Walker in "The New Dahomey"; Friday, The Jeffersons in "The Rivals".

Redmond Theatre—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Risen From the Dead"; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Brother John".

Grand Theatre—Family vaudeville, every afternoon and evening.

The Savoy—"The Ragpicker's Child" and vaudeville, nightly.

With the close of the week opening today, it is announced that the Redmond Stock Company, which in its eight weeks' stay at the family theatre on Forst street, whose fortunes it has made in this brief period, will exchange with Mr. Redmond's other organization now in Seattle, such interchange of companies being in accordance with the plan outlined by Mr. Redmond at the inauguration of his Victoria house. The Redmonds opened here on the 14th of November last, and since that date have presented sixteen productions of widely varied character, and all in a manner calling for public approval. During the inaugural eight weeks here, the company will have played to upwards of forty thousand paid admissions, and that without a single losing night—occasional bad weather and crowding counter attractions to the contrary notwithstanding. Can any other company point to such a record in this Pacific Northwest? The company now goes out in accordance with the common-sense program of the management, as Victoria organization, having its home theatre here, and while playing other cities will have always in view the day of its return. The success attained here instantly, it may be said, and held with undiminished public enthusiasm, will undoubtedly be frequently referred to while the company is en tour. The Redmond organization, headed by Ed Redmond, Clyde E. Granger, Theo. H. Bird, Roy Sutherland, S. M. Griffith, James Sundsky, Pinkie Mullaly, Miss Myce, Rae Bronson, Ora Mullaly and Estelle Redmond, have made many, many friends in this allegedly cold and critical city. Mr. Redmond has proved himself a capable and finished actor, his forte being true comedy, although he has on occasional demonstrated his convincing quality in other and more serious roles. Mr. Bird and Mr. Granger have shown themselves leading men of real ability; while Pinkie Mullaly has won all hearts as a fresh and sympathetic ingenue, and Rae Bronson has played many diverse parts and won success in all. The entire organization during its Victoria engagement have worked well in union, and have won success honestly. "The Man of Mystery" was the offering for the first half of the just gone week, a so-called "hypnotic melodrama" that is at once suggestive of Du Maurier's "Trilby" and of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and it scored heavily until taken off Wednesday night. Mr. Granger gave a most satisfactory performance of "The Shadow"; Mr. Bird was seen to advantage as "Lucifer," the detective, and in the capable hands of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Griffith rested the comedy element. Rae Bronson made the most of the somewhat eerie role of "the girl," and did a number of the stunning gowns, but few could have recognized in this characterization the "Frochard" and



JOS. JR. AND WM. W. JEFFERSON
In the Challenge Scene in "The Rivals"

"Marfa Strogoff" of a few weeks ago, Pinkie Mullaly was an excellent "Flossie Greenwood," her work being, as usual, of the highest quality. The Johnstone Bennett comedy of "Jane" with Miss Myce in the title part, held the boards the latter half of the week, and as usual attracted all in search of laughter material. For the farcical week, opening tomorrow evening, Mr. Redmond announces two clever productions, contrasting according to the custom of the management. These are "Risen From the Dead" and "Brother John."

The one performance of the past week at the Victoria theatre scarcely came up to the mark of merit. This was the return engagement, if it may be so referred to, of the local company in Stephenson and Collier's minor operatic offering "Dorothy." The show was, like the curate's egg, good only in spots. In other spots it was exceedingly faulty. And it went on the whole with a movement suggestive of funeral march rather than of light opera. The one of the full cast of the cast was Miss Ethel Green, who in her dainty acting throughout, as well as in her singing, justified the wisdom of the Chinese "Honey-moon" management in taking her out of the amateur class. The Richardson brothers were also self-possessed and quietly satisfactory in their comedy work. Mr. Fred Richardson displaying much cleverness in his impersonation of the "Mrs. Pritchard" character, who would have helped immensely. It is surely worth the admission price simply to admire the dexterity with which he kicked those trailing skirts into submission. His brother Percy is a clever comedian, and could improve his work by simplifying his business. Extravagance in details somewhat mars his convincing continuity. Of the others, the Messrs. Petch have distinctly pleased

Watch the Children
If they are restless—fretful—have bad breath—start up in their sleep—pick the nose—they are suffering from worm.

Menthol Worm Remover
Kills the worms—rids the system of them—cures all bowel troubles—corrects the digestion, etc. A box. At all druggists.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

basso; Gilbert Losce, Fred C. Bell, Wayne Christy, D. Plouffe, Richard Gentry, Fred Johnson and William Stevart. In the olio is unquestionably the greatest feature that has ever been secured for a minstrel performance. It is none other than the big act of Frederick V. Bowers, the famous composer and singer, which was featured all summer with the great Kralitz's spectacle at the St. Louis exposition. Bowers is the author of "Always," "Because" and other equally well known popular songs. He carries sixteen complete changes of scenery for his act presented at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening.

In his earlier years, Charles B. Hanford was associated with an actor whose main ambition was to occupy the centre of the stage under any and all circumstances. One day this actor was seen going toward his hotel with a large square package.

"I wonder what he is carrying," said a third member of the organization. "I don't know," answered Mr. Hanford, "but it is probably the centre of the stage. He has sawed it out and is carrying it home with him."

The question has often been asked as to what it is that makes the minstrel form of entertainment appeal so strongly to all classes of theatre-goers and has established it as the most popular of all indoor classes of amusement and recreation. Perhaps the answer is not hard to give. Nothing is witnessed in a reputable up-to-date minstrel performance but what appeals to the eye, ear and fancy. Fun, frolic and fantasy, mirth, music and mimicry are the component parts of a first-class minstrel performance. The time spent in witnessing one of these popular entertainments is a better investment for health and happiness than could be acquired in the money and time given for a half dozen visits from the doctor or in a barrel of medicine. The eye is pleased at the sight of the merry black faces, the rich costumes, the elegant furnishings and the elaborate appointments of the first part. The ear is tickled and one's sense of humor is aroused at the wit, repartee and jokes of the comedians. Laughter, wonder and surprise follow in quick succession in witnessing the many individual specialties and collective features presented by the artists comprising the membership of a first-class company. The great feature this season which Manager Rieaby of the William H. West minstrels offers his patrons is no less than Frederick V. Bowers, the famous author of "Because," "Always" and many other world-famous songs. It is safe to say that there are very few pianos in America that have not one or more of Mr. Bowers' songs upon it. This great singer and author was for twenty-six weeks the star feature of Kralitz's great Louisiana purchase spectacle at the St. Louis fair.

Not content with the mammoth bills of burlesque and vaudeville presented at the Savoy during the past few weeks, the management have decided upon a surprise for the coming week by presenting a spectacular production of the sensational melodrama (by Justin Adams) entitled, "The Ragpicker's Child." This is a genuine novelty and offers the opportunity for the many people cast, as each and every part is almost a star one. Comedy and pathos blend with the many sensational and scenic effects that have been prepared. This production will surely prove an agreeable surprise to the many patrons of this home of continuous vaudeville, burlesque, and now drama. The production will be under the personal direction of Mr. Bob Hewlette, which is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to further the success of this popular play. "The Ragpicker's Child" is arranged in five acts, and introduces many features new to Victoria audiences. The great junk shop fire scene, the frozen river, the Manhattan seminary, the floating log scene and the rescue of the hero by the heroine far surpasses the escape of Eliza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Interest never flags from rise to fall of curtain. The musical selections between acts to be furnished by Prof. M. Nogel's orchestra will also prove an attractive feature. Notwithstanding this mammoth attraction, an extensive olio of vaudeville features will also be presented. Owens and La Marr will be seen in an entirely new dancing and singing sketch; Mae Mulqueen, illustrated songs; Genevieve De Forest, comic songs; Minnie Adams, "the little lady with the large voice"; Mlle. Laurendeau, the favorite baritone, and the electric Clark sisters, in songs and dances, and Anita De Shontz, rag-time, serio-comic and buck and wing dance, complete the long list of favorite entertainers.

Fruitful as America ever has been in dramatic talent, still when the death of Mrs. John Drew left vacant the part of "Mrs. Malaprop," in Mr. Joseph Jefferson's company, the dear old American stage was forced to send to London to fill her place, and obtained Miss Follitt Paget, a lineal descendant of the greatest family the English stage has ever known—the Kembles. Verner Clarges was another important part in this company, while Miss Blanche Bender, who has been a member of Mr. Jefferson's company ever since she was a little child and played Little Moe in "Rip Van Winkle," is still with the Jefferson forces and will be seen here with them on Friday evening next. All of these and the others of the famous company supporting Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Sr., prior to his recent retirement from the stage he has so long adorned, are in the support of his two brilliant sons, Joseph, Jr., and William, who are to interpret Fighting Bob Acres and Sir Lucius O'Trigger in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's immortal comedy, "The Rivals," at the Victoria Theatre next Friday.

Miss Ethel Green made her initial appearance with "A Chinese Honey-moon" at the Spokane Theatre on Thursday evening last, this being her professional debut. The reports given publicly by the Seattle Times, and passed back to Victoria by the Seattle news correspondents, relating to imaginary difficulties on Miss Green's part in connecting with the com-



GEORGE WALKER
Of Williams & Walker, in "The New Dahomey."

With the presentation of the London Bioscope Company's entertainment, which opens on Wednesday week for four performances and a Saturday matinee, the theatregoers will have an opportunity of witnessing one of the most marvelous scientific entertainments illustrative of our people and times. The programme offered this year is entirely new and contains what are claimed to be the most sensational and realistic productions ever exhibited in this country. There will be pathetic and sensational sketches, laughable episodes and a large number of beautifully colored films of various Drury Lane pantomimes. What is described as the most beautiful, and at the same time the most thrilling series ever secured on the bioscope, is entitled "Man the Lifeboat," showing every phase of this gallant work.



THE JEFFERSONS
In "The Rivals."

Here is a true little story that the advance man for Williams and Walker should pin in his scrapbook and get a few columns of A1 gratuitous advertising out of as he passes on his way. During the present misunderstanding in the Far East, Richard Harding Davis, novelist, magazine writer and war correspondent, in some manner not fully related became the proud possessor of a haughty mule of ebony hue. Naturally the mule had to be named, and a brother of the correspondents' canteen suggested William. Another facetiously proposed Walker as a good working name for a black mule. "Williams and Walker goes," said Mr. Davis. "I wouldn't do to separate them." And so Williams and Walker is still known to the attaches of the Japanese Second army, and the familiar firm name makes another star in its victorious circling of the habitable globe.

Miss Ethel Green made her initial appearance with "A Chinese Honey-moon" at the Spokane Theatre on Thursday evening last, this being her professional debut. The reports given publicly by the Seattle Times, and passed back to Victoria by the Seattle news correspondents, relating to imaginary difficulties on Miss Green's part in connecting with the com-

pany and taking up her role, would seem to have been based chiefly upon the information of Miss Alice Simmons, who is trying to get in the "Honey-moon" chorus, but up to date unsuccessfully. It must have been "news" to Miss Green to learn that she was in a similar plight. She arrived in Seattle with her father and mother on Wednesday morning, and left the same evening for Spokane, arriving there at 9:30 Thursday morning and going on at the evening performance.

The celebrated colored comedians, Williams and Walker, will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday evening next, under the direction of Hurlitz & Seamon, in their new musical comedy "In Dahomey." The comedy is full of catchy music, songs, dances, specialties and ludicrous situations, causing one continuous laugh from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Williams and Walker have great opportunities to introduce their versatility, and they have surrounded themselves with a capable company of specialty artists, such as Lottie Williams, Ada Overton Walker, Jesse A. Shipp, George Catlin and a chorus of 45 people. The scenery is a revelation of scenic beauty and the music new, catchy and up to date. The music, lyrics and lyrics by Paul Lawrence Dunbar (the colored poet) and the book by J. A. Shipp.

There is no suggestion of age in the title of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Rivals," still the comedy comes from over the seas with some 125 years to its credit and shows the way things were done then as against present methods. Yet it is one of the most virile of plays and altogether human and enjoyable. It is essentially a "comedy of manners" and the unfolding of its many comic situations could find no better exponent of refinement of specialty than William W. Jefferson, who is the "Bob Acres," and Joseph Jefferson, Jr., the "Sir Lucius O'Trigger." These two gentlemen are supported by their father's great all-star cast, in itself a special recommendation for their worth. Friday next this excellent organization will be seen at the Victoria Theatre.

Could the late Mne. Janaschek reach forth her hand from her grave in the Actor's Fund plot where her remains have been interred, she could almost touch the ashes of men and women whose talent and genius lent lustre scarce less than her own to the art they all have loved. On one side lies Charles Colclough, the famous English actor, and at her feet lies Kemeiny, the great Hungarian violinist. Near by is a poor property boy who was manured by an explosion in the pursuit of his calling, and just beyond, in a tangled mass of ivy, an unknown chorus girl. In that sacred ground all are equal.

During the Williams and Walker London season, the New York Herald's correspondent thought it worth while to cable the following: "London seems likely to take up the cakewalk and negro lullaby all over again, Williams and Walker, the real 'coons,' with their company, secured a big success at the Shaftsbury theatre, when that playhouse opened last night, after a long spell of idleness, under the management of Mr. Norman J. Norman, who was formerly identified with New York theatrical affairs. The hit of the show was Williams, London audiences never saw his like before. He was applauded to the echo for his quaint mannerisms."

Creator and his Italian band will again be heard here in concert at the Victoria Theatre during early February. The quality of the music to be presented may be judged by the extraordinary preparations Creator has made for this western trip. The band was taken off the road for four weeks over the holiday season, during which time exacting rehearsals were held daily. The finest possible effects in band music may therefore be expected after such heroic drilling. Mme. Barilli will be the soprano actress. And the public does not care to pay \$2 per, merely for a mechanical performance of a none-too-good play, magnificently mounted.

Miss Georgia Bryton, the bright particular comedy star of "A Chinese Honey-moon," received the sad news of her mother's death in England while she was visiting her brother in Vancouver last

week. She was obliged despite her grief to play her grotesque and amusing part at the evening performance, and the audience little guessed the mental sacrifice made for their pleasure. After the performance Miss Bryton was completely prostrated.

Saloon proprietors in Seattle and Portland are declaring war against the popular price theatres, such as the Grand and the Redmond here. They claim that these shows are ruining their business, young men now patronizing them who were wont to spend their money freely over the bars. They have asked the council of Portland to tax the small theatres \$10 a night.

Florence Gale, who was here a month or so ago as Rosalind in "As You Like It," fainted during a performance in Los Angeles as the result of nervous prostration caused by a "roast" in the afternoon paper. The new company has been disbanded and the season closed, because the press declared Miss Gale's "Rosalind" a travesty.

The American tour of Mrs. Patrick Campbell has been abruptly closed, through an accident necessitating the retirement of the English actress for two months more at least. Mrs. Campbell, while entering her carriage in Philadelphia Tuesday evening, sustained a fall to the pavement, fracturing her kneecap.

For the first time in more than fifty years Theodore Thomas missed a concert which he had been advertised to conduct, at Chicago on New Year's eve. The veteran is decidedly ill, but his malady is not regarded as necessarily dangerous.

The verdict of the subscription list is that Victoria does not particularly care whether Mme. Melba sings here or not. A guarantee of \$3,000 is required, but the applications for seats scarce aggregate one-tenth of the necessary amount.

John E. Henshaw has left "The Chinese Honey-moon" to join "The Shogun" forces.

Madison Corey has bought the production rights of George Ade's "Peggy From Paris," and will bring this popular

lar opera to the Coast (a Victoria date being included in the itinerary) with a second company.

Ben Greet's London players are doing a second return at the Portland Marquam Grand. They are putting on "Twelfth Night" in the old English fashion, the run of this piece being curiously initiated on Twelfth Night.

The belief of Mme. Patti's management that she would always "draw" in London has met with a shock. The de-throned queen of song has latterly been singing to a majority of empty seats in the world's metropolises.

Raymond Hitchcock, who was the very popular "King Dodo" first visiting the Coast, is more than making good with "The Yankee Consul." He will bring this popular Savage opera to the Coast next season.

Mr. Belasco intends to make Mrs. Leslie Carter his chief weapon in the fight with the Syndicate. Mrs. Carter has opened at Convention hall, Philadelphia, to very big business.

The Columbia stock company of Portland wants to have James Neil and his wife, Edythe Chapman, as soon as Mr. Neil recovers his health.

Ed. Morel, who played the "heavy" with Sis Hopkins at the Victoria lately, is very ill in Portland, and not likely to recover.

Wilmer Warrington is here in advance of the William H. West minstrels. Warrington was out last year as the herald of "The Two Sisters."

The remainder of the season at the Victoria will be remarkable for the preponderance of high-class musical comedies.

The Pollard juveniles are now in Yokohama, and will be looked for in western America with the flowers of spring.

Ben Greet's players presented "The Star of Bethlehem" at Portland last week as a benefit for the Babies' Home. GREASEPAINT.



MISS MABEL MCKINLEY
New York, Dec. 31.—A company, including Mabel McKinley, niece of President McKinley, has come to grief at Larytown—grief that nearly ended in riot. At the end of the second act the audience, which was disatisfied with the performance, began to disperse and many demanded the return of their money. It looked for a while as if there would be serious trouble.

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Time Table No. 53
TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound	Sat., Sun. and Wed.	Southbound
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.
Victoria	0:00	12:05 Victoria	3:30	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	12:40 Shawnigan Lake	4:20	8:40
Duncan	11:30	10:20 Duncan	5:00	9:50
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10 Ladysmith	5:52	1:00
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20 Nanaimo	6:42	8:15
At Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00 At Wellington	6:55	De. 8:00

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.
Via Westhead. Stage leaves daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.60.
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.20, Return \$3.40.
Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

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